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TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Cool, occasional showers. Temp. 66-81 (19-21). Tomorrow: High change. Yesterday's temp. 62-68 (17-20). LONDON: Cloudy, scattered showers. Temp. 61-80 (16-27). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 63-68 (17-20). CHICAGO: High 72-80. Low 52-58. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 61-71 (16-22). NEW YORK: High 72-80. Low 52-58. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 61-71 (16-22). ADDITIONAL WEATHER-PAGE 8

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, India, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, U.S. Military, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

Brezhnev Optimistic On E. Bloc Bases Confidence On Bonn Treaty

By David Binder. BERLIN, June 16 (NYT).—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet party chief, told East Europe's Communist leaders today that the worst is over in their efforts to secure their future in the region, and he painted an inviting picture of their future. The fraternal socialist countries are experiencing a fascinating period, he said, "in view of their glorious perspectives and possibilities. Naturally there will be not a few complications on their future path. But the worst part of their work has already been completed. That can be said with complete certainty." His audience was the eighth congress of East Germany's Communist party, which is also being attended by most of the other Communist party chiefs in power in Europe. Mr. Brezhnev based his remarks in large part on the Soviet Union's recent rapprochement with West Germany, culminating in the Moscow treaty of last August. This, he said, opened the way for a general "easing of tensions, peaceful cooperation and the strengthening of security on the Continent."



VICTORY PARADE—Anton Buttigieg, deputy leader of the Malta Labor party, being carried in triumph in Valletta after claiming victory in the election.

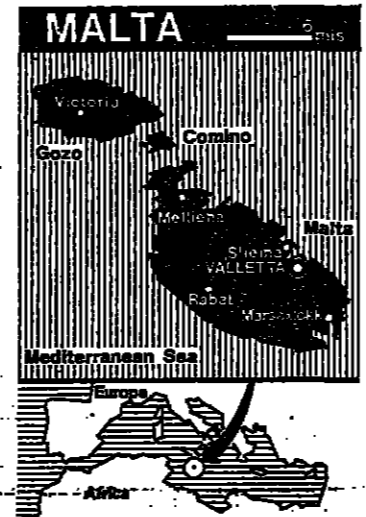
One-Seat Edge to Neutralists

Pro-NATO Party Defeated By Narrow Margin in Malta

VALLETTA, Malta, June 16 (UPI).—With general election results nearly all in, the opposition Labor party, pledging to loosen Malta's ties to NATO, appeared all but certain today of narrowly ousting the island's incumbent Nationalist government, election officials said. They said the Labor party's capture of a key seat in the Mediterranean island's fifth electoral district should give them a simple one-seat majority of 28 seats in the 55-seat parliament. Returns continued to trickle in throughout the day from Malta's ten electoral districts, but officials said only a last-minute reversal could keep Labor leader Dom Mintoff from the premiership.

Cosmonauts Pass 250 Hours, May Try to Set Time Mark

MOSCOW, June 16 (UPI).—The Soviet Union's Salyut cosmonauts today flew beyond the 250-hour mark in space and scientific observers said they may be heading for an endurance record. Lt. Col. Georgy Dobrovolski, Vladimir Volkov and Viktor Patsayev were settled into a daily schedule of sleep, relaxation, exercise and work aboard the 25-ton space station. Scientific observers said the nature of the cosmonauts' announced scientific program and the direction of the Soviet space program convinced them the three men may total at least two weeks, if not more, in space.



United Press International. MALTA

Refusing to Set Pullout Date Senate Rejects Bill to End War, Compromise Move Also Loses

By Spencer Rich. WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP).—The Senate today rejected by 55 to 43 the Hatfield-McGovern amendment requiring a pull-out of all U.S. military forces from Indochina by Dec. 31. The outcome was an important victory for the Nixon administration. It indicated that, despite an almost universal desire in the Senate to get the war ended, the upper chamber still favors permitting President Nixon to wind down the conflict in a manner and at a pace of his own choosing. Passage of the amendment would have been a shattering repudiation of the President—a clear signal that the Senate had lost confidence in his desire or ability to end the war. The Senate was not ready to say that today. Earlier, the Senate rejected by 52 to 44 a compromise measure offered as a substitute for the McGovern-Hatfield amendment. The substitute, offered by Sen. Lawton Chiles, D., Fla., would have set a June 1, 1972, pullout date provided the Communists repatriated all American prisoners by April 1. Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S. D., co-sponsor of the amendment, which would have cut off funds for the prosecution of the war after Dec. 31, ascribed the defeat of his proposal to the "reluctance of the Senate to impose its will on the President because of the conditioning over the past 25 years that the main judgments in the conduct of a war should be with the President." Sen. McGovern said, "Other senators don't want to give the impression of repudiating the President. They feel that he is ending it." Underlining Sen. McGovern's reading of the reasons for the defeat was a statement by Sen. Lowell Weicker Jr., R., Conn., just before the voting began. "I rise today in support of the President and what he has done to get us out of Vietnam," Sen. Weicker said. He said all the good intentions of the sponsors of the amendment are "obliterated by the implication that this is a 'no-confidence' vote on Richard Nixon's handling of Vietnam."

U.S. Seeking to Force N.Y. Times To Surrender Report on Vietnam

By Fred Farris. WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—The U.S. government sought again today to recover secret Pentagon documents used by The New York Times in a controversial series on development of the Vietnam war. Federal Judge Murray I. Gurfein scheduled a hearing tomorrow at 10 a.m. in New York Federal Court on the latest government effort to require The Times to turn over the voluminous Pentagon study. Yesterday, Judge Gurfein ordered The Times to stop publication of at least until next Sunday's edition after the government sought an injunction on the ground that the disclosures caused irreparable damage to America's interests. A hearing on whether this order should be made permanent is scheduled for Friday morning. Judge Gurfein had turned down a government petition yesterday for recovery of the 7,000-page secret compilation, but today federal attorneys asked for an order forcing The Times to turn over its copies of classified documents for inspection and copying. The Times had refused to surrender them voluntarily. The latest court move came at the end of a day which included these developments: Anti-war senators accused the Nixon administration of "nothing less than censorship of the press" in yesterday's court action temporarily barring further publication of the Pentagon study. The Times, in an editorial, called the order issued yesterday an unprecedented example of censorship. (The Times editorial is printed in full on Page 8.) Times publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger told reporters on his arrival from England he fully approved the decision to publish what he called "history." He rejected government contentions that it damaged national security. Former Vice-President Humphrey, now a Democratic senator, said he had not been aware of the development of the decisions escalating the U.S. role in Vietnam, although he had been President Johnson's deputy. He said he was "shocked and surprised" at the disclosures in The Times series. Sen. Humphrey said, however, that many of the memos apparently forming some of the Pentagon report were "not definitive." Many were advisory, and there are advisory papers... all over government. He deplored the damage to government credibility which, he said, was caused by publication of the secret decision-making process. Editorial comment around the nation, and in the foreign press, strongly supported The Times position in publishing the articles. The FBI was reported investigating possible criminal violations of law in the case, either by those persons who leaked the documents to The Times or others. The agency was said to be tracking down the 15 known copies of the report. It was learned that The Times team of reporters and editors had worked for nearly three months on the secret project behind locked doors in a suite at New York's Hilton Hotel. The Times staff cleared the suite hurriedly today after news of its whereabouts started to leak out. The Times series was based on a 47-volume classified study, "History of U.S. Decision-Making on Vietnam Policy," which had been ordered begun in 1965 by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara. The report covers events up to 1968. The Times itself said in an editorial that the temporary court order granted by a New York federal court yesterday after the Justice Department's action was "an unprecedented example of censorship." The newspaper, abiding by the restraining order, which expires at 1 p.m. Saturday, said it "will continue to fight to the fullest possible extent of the law what we believe to be an unconstitutional prior restraint imposed by the attorney general." The Times said it would have faded in its responsibility to the American people had it chosen not to publish the Pentagon's own delineation of how the United States became embroiled in it. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Despite Rogers' Comment Survey Finds No Complaints By Europe Allies on Report

By Anthony Lewis. LONDON, June 16 (NYT).—America's European allies said that they have made no complaints to the State Department—and asked no questions—about The New York Times publication of documents on the Vietnam war. Secretary of State William P. Rogers said yesterday that publication would cause a "great deal of difficulty" in foreign relations. He said some concerned foreign governments had already made "demarches" to the United States. A survey by Times correspondents turned up no sign of any "demarches" in Europe. Official sources in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain and Portugal said they had not raised any question about the matter. The American Embassy in Greece said it had heard nothing from that government. European officials familiar with the American system of government were not surprised at a disagreement between an administration in Washington and the press. Thus a spokesman for the Belgian Foreign Ministry said: "This affair does not concern Belgium. It is an internal question of journalistic morality." Another reason mentioned for not taking exception to the appearance of official foreign affairs documents in print is that, in recent years, politicians have published so many supposed secrets in their memoirs. For example, some British correspondents in Washington mentioned that a cable from Harold Wilson—then prime minister—to President Johnson had been published yesterday by The Times. But Mr. Wilson's own memoirs have already appeared serially in the Sunday Times of London. And among other things he described at great length exchanges between the American and British governments over Vietnam. Mr. Wilson quoted statements allegedly made to him by Mr. Johnson, by U.S. Ambassador David Bruce and by other American officials. Some of these concerned highly sensitive efforts to set up a negotiated settlement of the war. For this reason, a high-ranking British politician, when asked today whether he thought the publication of documentary material on the history of the war could injure Anglo-American relations, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

El Greco Missing for 35 Years Found by FBI in Manhattan

By Natalie Layzell. NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI).—One of Spain's national treasures, El Greco's "Assumption of the Virgin," has turned up in Manhattan 35 years after being stolen in Madrid during the Spanish Civil War. Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation recovered the million-dollar masterpiece, which was stolen from a palatial residence in Madrid in July of 1936. The house had been invaded by Madrid Socialist groups, three years before Generalissimo Francisco Franco took control of the area in 1939. John F. Malone, assistant FBI director in charge of the New York office, in announcing the painting's recovery, said he would not disclose where it was found. No arrests have yet been made, he said, though an investigation was in progress to identify the persons connected with the theft, sale and transport of the 22-by-43-inch painting to America. Its recovery ended a three-year hunt by the FBI, which was informed in 1968 by the Spanish police that the painting had been taken to the United States. Now that the painting has been identified, the Spanish government is reportedly anxious to get it back, most likely for display in Madrid's Prado Museum. Everett Fahy, curator of Metropolitan Museum of Art, and an El Greco expert, authenticated the painting, Mr. Malone said. European experts of El Greco have also been asked to inspect it, he added. The painting is being kept in a vault at the FBI office in Manhattan pending that examination. Mr. Fahy reported that the painting was in good condition and certainly came from the brush of Domenico Theotocopoulos, the Cretan-born Spanish master of the 16th century, known as El Greco, "the Greek." The painting, which for years has been called "The Missing De Selgas," was taken from the home of Don Juan de Selgas y Marin in Madrid. Though the painting's value has been estimated at about a million dollars, Mr. Malone said he had been informed by other sources in the art world that the current inflated market for old masters would push the price far higher.

As Airlift of East Pakistanis Continues

NEW DELHI, June 16 (UPI).—The United Nations high commissioner for refugees said today that the outlook is not good for the return of East Pakistani war refugees to their homes as long as the Pakistani Army insists on screening them, according to informed Indian government sources. The commissioner, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, has been meeting with Indian government officials on the problems created by the influx of some 5.7 million refugees. His visit to India follows meetings with Pakistani officials and a visit to East Pakistan. This morning, Prince Sadruddin met with R. K. Khadilkar, Minister of State for Rehabilitation. Indian government sources said the prince proposed some sort of UN presence in the East Pakistani capital of Dacca to help refugees who return. The sources added, however, that he made it clear that martial-law authorities in Pakistan have the final word on UN presence. They said Prince Sadruddin told Mr. Khadilkar that as long as East Pakistan is under martial

UN Aide Pessimistic on Refugees' Return

rule it may be difficult to say how far the UN could go in bringing about a climate in which the refugees could return. The prince told newsmen yesterday after a visit to camps and a hospital close to the East Pakistani border that voluntary repatriation is the only solution to the problem, but that his office can concern itself only with humanitarian assistance to the refugees. Reports from the border area said the inflow of refugees from East Pakistan is surging upward again after a lull of a few days. The Indian government is moving ahead with its plans to relocate about 2.5 million of the refugees in camps away from the border to ease overcrowding and pressures on the local population in frontier areas. Two Russian military transport planes today continued their airlift of refugees from Calcutta to a camp about 400 miles to the west. The Soviet An-12 transports began the shuttle flights yesterday. Three U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transports arrived in India today to join a fourth which has already gone to the town of Gauhati, near the frontier which East Pakistan, to set up headquarters for a refugee airlift there. The three planes brought with them a cargo of a million doses of cholera vaccine.

Thant: Tragedy Without Parallel

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., June 16 (Reuters).—Secretary-General U Thant said today that the dimensions of the Pakistani refugee problem are "without precedent in history." He canceled plans to attend the African summit meeting in Addis Ababa next week in order to devote full attention to the relief operations. He also issued a worldwide appeal for contributions in cash and kind for "this challenging humanitarian effort."

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Nixon Delaying Approval of Algeria Gas Sale

By Tad Szulc. WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT).—The White House is delaying, and may block, approval for import to the United States of liquefied natural gas from Algeria under a 25-year contract signed last year by a Texas corporation. If approved, the contract, which involves investments of more than \$1 billion, would be the largest ever made for natural-gas imports from abroad—amounting to 365 billion cubic feet annually. It would also be the largest commercial transaction between the United States and Algeria, which would earn about \$140 million a year from the sales. But Peter M. Flanigan, assistant to President Nixon, was reported to have prevented the State Department and Defense Department from sending letters to the Federal Power Commission expressing concurrence on foreign-policy and national-security grounds with the contract, which is between El Paso Natural Gas Co. and Sonatrach, the Algerian oil and gas state monopoly. Mr. Flanigan intervened just as the letters were ready to be sent out. There was no immediate indication whether this had been done to submit the matter to a new high-level review in the light of protests by France and a major Georgia utility company, or whether the White House had decided to block the contract indefinitely. Mr. Flanigan was unavailable for comment. However, other administration officials said that the Algerian gas matter had been moved out of the State and Defense Departments to the level of secret discussions between Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Mr. Nixon. Under the El Paso contract, Algeria would export 365 billion cubic feet of natural gas a year for 25 years, starting in 1975, when special tankers are to be ready and liquefaction facilities are to be completed. With annual consumption in the United States in 1970 standing at 22 trillion cubic feet and growing steadily, the proposed Algerian sales would fill only a fraction of the domestic deficit. Between 1968 and 1970 there has been a deficit between consumption and new discoveries of 28.3 trillion cubic feet, threatening a depletion in reserves. Current projections are for a domestic demand of about 32 trillion cubic feet in 1980 and a deficit of nearly 11 trillion cubic feet. In the absence of new discoveries in the United States, and with a limit on potential supplies from Canada, the Federal Power Commission believes that this country will increasingly depend on imports. On Monday, a commission exam- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

News Analysis

U.S. Tradition Is Seen Broken By Action Against N.Y. Times

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP). — "Prior restraint" of newspaper publication cuts so deeply against American tradition that Alexander M. Bickel, Yale law professor and lawyer for The New York Times, could declare without contradiction yesterday that "it has never happened in the history of the Republic."

Mr. Bickel was referring to the federal move yesterday that ordered The New York Times to stop publishing until 1 p.m. Saturday a series of articles based on a top-secret Pentagon study of the Vietnam war.

The basic reason for the no-restraint tradition, said Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in a noted 1931 decision, is that "prior restraint"—a court order against publishing with a contempt citation as the penalty—"is of the essence of censorship."

Scholars still argue whether everything Chief Justice Hughes said in the case—Near vs. Minnesota—is applicable today. Some wonder in particular whether the threat of criminal prosecution after publication of forbidden material isn't as strong a deterrent as a civil injunction proceeding.

Odd Thing Yet the odd thing about yesterday's abbreviated debate in Manhattan federal court was that no one could come up with a leading example of when the government had ever tried, much less succeeded, in obtaining such a court order against a newspaper.

Judge Murray I. Gurfein could only ask whether such an attempt had ever been made, raising the possibility that the government has never tried to obtain such a court order against a newspaper.

NEW YORK, June 16 (NYT). — Holt, Rinehart & Winston, publishers of former President Lyndon B. Johnson's forthcoming memoirs, said yesterday that the book was in galley proofs and would not be changed because of the articles by The New York Times on a Defense Department study of the Vietnam war.

The book, "The Vantage Point: Perspectives of the Presidency 1963-1969," contains six chapters dealing with Mr. Johnson's Vietnam policy. The last four chapters were submitted to the publisher two weeks ago.

The publisher said that 18 magazines, newspapers and feature syndicates had been invited to bid for first serial rights to the book.

Brazil Lifts Sentence RIO DE JANEIRO, June 16 (AP). — Brazil's supreme military court has commuted to life imprisonment the first death penalty given in this country in recent times. Theodorico Romero dos Santos, 19, was accused of murdering a Brazilian Air Force sergeant.

ment had neither won nor lost such a dispute in the past. Postponing deeper discussion for a hearing on Friday, Judge Gurfein then issued an order that held up publication of the Pentagon papers for the rest of the week—a long period of censorship if the arguments against prior restraint are still valid.

Whether or not the lawyers and historians can find precedents for the injunction, most agree that the bulk of the controversy over First Amendment press and speech freedoms has involved attempts to punish, rather than to prevent, some form of expression.

Major exceptions occur frequently in the obscenity field, but only last January the Supreme Court unanimously struck down a system of postal censorship because the government held up the mails too long while making up its mind whether an item was obscene, putting too much of a burden on those who wanted to communicate. Criminal obscenity laws, while also controversial, remain available.

A few years ago a District Court here enjoined publication of a book, the memoirs of the late imprisoned gangster Joseph Valachi. But that was done on the ground that an agreement with his government custodians had been violated.

The movie "The Titticut Follies" has been enjoined in Massachusetts on the ground that it invades the privacy of mental patients in the course of exposing wretched hospital conditions. In neither of those cases was there a claim of national security or anything like the overtones of potential diplomatic ruptures that the Justice Department is making and The New York Times is contesting.

Legal Question The government, of course, contends that the question of whether it is legal to publish the Pentagon papers must be threshed out in advance because, in its view, the damage would be irreparable.

No such world-shaking matters were laid before the Supreme Court in 1931, when the city of Minneapolis sought to suppress an anti-Semitic sort of underground paper of its time called the Saturday Press.

Although the city claimed only that future publications would be as libelous as past ones, Chief Justice Hughes used the occasion to observe that "liberty of the press, historically considered and taken up by the federal Constitution, has meant, principally, although not exclusively, immunity from previous restraints or censorship."

He added, "The fact that for approximately 150 years there has been almost an entire absence of attempts to impose previous restraints upon publications relating to the maintenance of public officers is significant of the deep-seated conviction that such restraints would violate constitutional rights." He spoke for a 5-to-4 majority.



Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and publisher of The New York Times.

Survey Finds No Complaints By Europe Allies on Report

(Continued from Page 1)

replied with an unprintable expletive. He explained that the pattern had already been set by memoir-writers. "Every time anyone writes memoirs he uses whatever documents serve his purpose," this politician said.

Newspapers in Europe have given heavy display to stories about the legal and political controversy aroused by The Times' publication of the Vietnam material. A correspondent in Portugal, for instance, noted that reports on this issue shared page-one treatment with reports of a speech by Premier Marcello Caetano. Usually any major Caetano speech would take up the entire front page.

There has not been much editorial comment as yet outside of Britain. The only criticism of The Times for publishing the material has been reported from Greece and Portugal. In Athens, the ultra-conservative Estia, which has often attacked The Times as Communist-controlled because it has criticized the Greek military government, said the revelations were "tantamount to an act of national treason."

The newspaper said: "The picture The Times has attempted to convey of a government deceiving everybody, Congress and people—is false. For all governments, everywhere in the world, indulge in actions that cannot be considered exemplary, nor related to moral order or law, even if they do it for the sake of national interest. This is why they see to it that they are covered by a cloak of secrecy, whereas their revelation is tantamount to an act of national interest."

Estia said the price paid by publication of the report was "damage to the American nation itself and, by association, to the free world, whose bulwark the United States is."

"The only consolation," it added, "is that the law moved fast this time to stop provisionally further publication of the Pentagon report . . . and that penal action—possibly under the Espionage Law—will be initiated against those responsible for this act of treason."

In Lisbon, Epoca, which usually reflects government thinking, said the case showed the danger that there is in relaxing the guard on state secrets.

One early editorial in Germany was in the Rheinische Post of Dusseldorf, the country's third-largest daily. It said the disclosures in The Times' series showed Mr. Johnson as a man who "did not slide into that war but rather started it deliberately and cold-bloodedly."

Today the Guardian commented that "the executive powers in government were largely successful in disregarding the legislature and public opinion, and in concealing the extent to which these moves were deliberately planned expansions of the war." It added, "President Nixon's task will be to prove that his method of government is in any way different."

Tomorrow The Times of London will say in an editorial that "the importance of the Vietnam war to American society has already been so great that disclosures in this case do seem to be in the national interest."

U.S. Seeks to Force N.Y. Times To Surrender Vietnam Report

(Continued from Page 1) war and successive secret preparations for escalating the American role in the 1960s.

In New York, Times publisher Sulzberger, who "cut short a London vacation to return today, said he approved The Times editorial board's decision to publish the series and disputed the government's contention that it caused "irreparable injury" to the nation's security.

Walter House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler, who reported that no consideration was being given to declassifying the published documents, said President Nixon agreed with Attorney General John Mitchell's assessment that publication would cause "irreparable injury to the defense interests of the United States."

The Nixon administration's concern stemmed from the mishandling of highly classified documents, he said, and the President felt the government had an obligation to protect its rights of confidential communication with other governments.

On Capitol Hill today, Sen. Frank Church, D., Idaho, charged the administration with "nothing less than censorship of the press" in its suit against The Times.

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D., deploring the action, said it was aimed at suppressing information about the deception of the American people.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, has promised Senate hearings into the disclosures—among them, that the Johnson administration had planned a substantial U.S. deployment in South Vietnam well before the 1964 presidential election campaign in which President Johnson campaigned on a "no wider war" theme.

Sen. Mansfield said the purpose of the hearings, which may be conducted jointly by the Foreign Relations or the Armed Services Committees, was not to find scapegoats for the "tragic misadventure" of Vietnam but "to lay the facts out for the people, to learn what went before, and to develop a better spirit of co-operation with the administration."

The Republican leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., said the disclosures of secret war planning damaged confidence in the U.S. government. "What has happened here is an injury to the integrity of government itself," he said.

Classification Publication of the papers, he said, was unfortunate "because it involved classified documents." Moreover, he said, the revelations indicated the American people "were not told things that I think they should have been told" during the Johnson administration.

Former President Johnson and other administration officials mentioned in the series, three installments of which had been published before the court prevented its continuation, have refused any comment.

In New York, Mr. Sulzberger told reporters he believed The Times series "does not have any deleterious effect on national security," being, in essence, "history."

He speculated that the Nixon administration might seek to turn the disclosures to its advantage. "Certainly these papers have shown that the previous Democratic administrations were getting us deeper and deeper into the war," he said. "The Nixon administration says it is getting us out of the war. So Mr. Nixon might try to use it to his advantage."

The Times publisher observed: "Governments in general don't like things published. They tend to stamp 'secret' on too many things. They don't want people to know things that are embarrassing . . . I wish the government had used its head a little more."

Mr. Sulzberger said The Times would comply if ordered by federal Judge Murray I. Gurfein to halt further publication of the series and to hand the Pentagon study over to the proper authorities.

But The Times is expected to appeal such an injunction all the way to the Supreme Court in what could turn out to be a landmark case of national security versus a free press.

Members of the U.S. attorney's staff worked intensively on papers supporting their contention that the temporary restraint should be made permanent.

The government argued yesterday that the first three articles in the series, which revealed that the U.S. waged undercover war against North Vietnam before the August, 1964, Gulf of Tonkin incident and also began ground offensives covertly, had inflicted "irreparable injury" to U.S. defense interests and harmed this country's international relations.

The American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of Rep. Edward I. Koch, D., N. Y., and other New York Times readers, sought to intervene for the newspaper in the injunction case. A spokesman for the ACLU said Judge Gurfein would hear the organization's lawyers tomorrow morning on their application for oral argument in the move to intervene.

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Vice-President Agnew.

Times' Action Is Criticized By Agnew

LOS ANGELES, June 16 (UPI). — Vice-President Agnew said today he questioned the judgment of The New York Times and its top editors in acting in a "secretive and clandestine fashion" to publish classified material.

Mr. Agnew held a brief news conference after appearing before a session of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to explain the administration's revenue-sharing program. He was immediately asked about The Times publication of a Pentagon report about events in the Vietnam war during the Johnson administration.

Mr. Agnew said that in a free society the people are entitled to every bit of information so long as it does not endanger the national security.

"However, in my opinion, what is the proper amount of classified information that should be released is a matter for professional judgment," he said.

"What I am worried about is the action of people who know this information was classified but proceeded to publish it in a secretive and clandestine fashion."

National Security Mr. Agnew said he questioned the "judgment of an organ of the press" to go ahead with such publication after being told by its government that it was not in the interest of national security to do so.

Mr. Agnew said that he would not comment on the legal aspects of the injunction halting The Times from publishing further articles in the series, but that it was apparent to anyone who had ever worked in the Foreign Service "that no government can conduct its diplomacy on the pages of a newspaper—or in the glare of public scrutiny."

A spokesman asked what opinion the Nixon administration had about the judgment of American officials in withholding facts about suspected American involvement in Vietnam.

"The Nixon administration has a great deal more confidence in the judgment of elected officials than it does in The New York Times," the Vice-President said.

Air Crash Debris Spotted

HONOLULU, June 16 (AP). — Search planes yesterday spotted debris believed to be from a U.S. Air Force jet that apparently crashed into the Pacific Ocean between American Samoa and Hawaii on Sunday. Twenty-four persons, including 12 civilians, were aboard the C-135.

White House Delays Approval Of Import of Algerian Gas

(Continued from Page 1) mer recommended the approval of a proposal for the import from Algeria of 1.5 billion cubic feet annually by the Distigas Corp. of Boston under a 20-year contract. This would be the first long-term gas purchase from abroad, but it represents only 5 percent of the volume that the U.S. Energy Commission estimates the country needs to meet its growing demand for gas.

Official sources here said that the recommendation in favor of Distigas had been granted because those applications preceded the Algerian nationalization of the French-controlled fields and that the State Department was free to concur.

Under the law, the commission needs both State Department and Defense Department concurrence for fuel imports before reaching its decision on the basis of domestic considerations.

In the case of Distigas, the concurrences of both departments was made last year. A commission spokesman said Monday that the tentative approval for Distigas, which is still subject to action by the full commission, might signify the beginning of domestic dependence "to a degree, on sources of natural gas from countries with which the United States has no contiguous border."

FBI Seeks Leak to Times Only 15 'Legitimate' Copies Of Secret Report on Vietnam

By Marilyn Berger and Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, June 16 (WP). — There are 15 "legitimate" copies of the controversial Pentagon report on Vietnam, the administration disclosed yesterday, and a hunt is on to identify the one to which The New York Times was given access.

Sources at the Justice Department said that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was ordered Monday to call on all persons who have legitimate copies. It is assumed that these calls were made yesterday.

According to administration sources, the copies are distributed as follows: six in the Pentagon, one in the White House, one each in the State Department files of Nicholas Katzenbach, former Under Secretary, and William Bundy, former Assistant Secretary for Asia and the Far East, one in the LBJ Library in Austin, Tex., two in the National Archives, two with the Rand Corp. and one with former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford.

Mr. Clifford said today his copy has remained in his law firm's vault, unread, since it was delivered two years ago.

"I intend to let it stay right there where it is," he said.

No one has ruled out the possibility that the report could have been duplicated or photographed, but officials note that it would be a tremendous undertaking to assemble a complete set of the 7,000-page, 47-volume report.

Government officials said they were reasonably confident they could find the source of the leak of the top-secret documents. "We know who worked on the study and who had access to it," said one official. "We know where all the sets are supposed to be, and we think we ought to be able to track it down."

Directed by Gelb The study was ordered by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and entrusted first to the late John T. McNaughton, Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, and later to Paul C. Warnke, his successor. Overall direction of the study was given to Leslie H. Gelb, a staff member of ISA who is now at the Brookings Institution.

Others who worked on the study to a greater or lesser degree include Morton Halperin, who worked with Mr. Gelb in ISA and is also at Brookings while working for Common Cause; Daniel

whether they abandoned their congressional and administrative work. Under Appeal Capt. Medina, who was killed at My Lai, is being honored with a posthumous promotion to major.

Capt. Medina's chief of staff, Lt. Col. James H. Bailey, offered a series of affidavits at the beginning of today's trial hearing. He asked if case be thrown out because "likelihood" of pre-judgmental possibility that it may be beyond the capacity of the court to try this case.

The first of Mr. Bailey's affidavits dealt with command influence charges. Col. Howard ruled it was a vital issue that there be a ruling in proceedings further case until it had been settled.

Pollution in Saone ARCO-LES-GRANDY, France 16 (UPI). — Accidental dump sodium cyanide in the river by a plastic factory led the water today. Cows were warned not to drink water, not to ask in the risk to prevent animals from ingesting water.

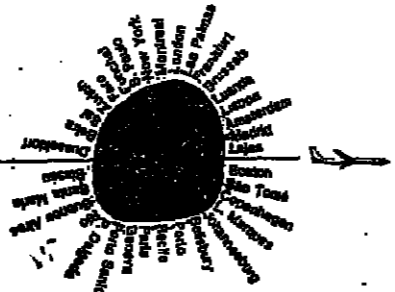
WEATHER ALABAMA 11 82 Partly Cloudy. ANKARA 27 81 Sunny. AYOUDAH 28 82 Sunny. BANGALORE 24 82 Sunny. BELGRADE 25 77 Sunny. BOMBAY 24 87 Cloudy. BRNO 21 80 Cloudy. BUDAPEST 21 80 Cloudy. CAIRO 21 80 Cloudy. CASABLANCA 21 79 Cloudy. CHENNAI 24 82 Sunny. COSTA DEL SOL 21 79 Partly Cloudy. DUBLIN 23 55 Showers. EDINBURGH 15 54 Rain. FLORENCE 22 72 Partly Cloudy. FRANKFURT 12 54 Showers. GENEVA 14 57 Cloudy. HANOI 24 82 Sunny. ISTANBUL 25 84 Sunny. LAS PALMAS 22 78 Partly Cloudy. MADRID 21 78 Cloudy. MUMBAI 24 82 Sunny. NAGASAKI 24 82 Sunny. NEW YORK 21 80 Cloudy. NICE 22 80 Sunny. OSLO 14 57 Cloudy. PARIS 21 79 Cloudy. PRAGUE 21 80 Sunny. ROME 21 78 Cloudy. SANTIAGO 22 80 Sunny. STOCKHOLM 22 81 Sunny. TEL AVIV 21 80 Sunny. TORONTO 21 79 Cloudy. VIENNA 21 79 Cloudy. WASHINGTON 21 80 Cloudy. WURSZBURG 21 79 Cloudy. (U.S. Canadian temperatures at 7:00 a.m., others at 12:00 p.m.)

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Russians Warn of U.S. Tourists

Beware of the Man With the Flight Bag

By Harry Trimbom
MOSCOW, June 16.—Now that the tourist season is getting under way, Soviet citizens are again being warned to beware of strangers bearing flight bags and guide-books.

exchange from tourists, who last year totaled slightly over two million. However, about three-fourths of them came from East Europe.

Screened From People
Most ordinary visitors, however, are effectively screened from studying the life of the Soviet peoples.

The visitor is shown monuments, not people. In Moscow the main attraction is, of course, the Kremlin, an architecturally

interesting pile of stone displaying the wealth of a long-departed aristocracy.

Virtually all of its major elements were built before Soviet power had been heard of.

The country's second major attraction is Leningrad, a monument to Peter the Great's vanity and desire for Russia to join the world.

Its major lure, too, have little to do with Soviet life. Many of its major attractions were designed and built by Italian and French artists and architects, for

an aristocracy that considered the mass of Russians as undesirable aliens.

When the visitor is not looking at relics, he is in a hotel that is barred to Russians, buying souvenirs at shops that the Russian consumer is not permitted to enter.

About the only Russians he will come in contact with are the chambermaid, hotel clerk, waiters and well-disciplined Intourist guides.

Los Angeles Times

\$5.5-Billion Measure

House Votes Public Works Bill; Veto by President Predicted

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—The House gave final congressional approval yesterday to a \$5.5 billion anti-recession public works bill which Republicans predict President Nixon will veto.

The House vote of 375 to 104 was more than the two-thirds required to override a veto, but the Senate vote of 48 to 33 two weeks ago was considerably short.

A White House spokesman would not forecast the President's action, but noted that "we have

indicated our reservations about the public works section."

The controversial section would authorize \$2 billion to revive the accelerated public works program of a decade ago. It would make grants to help build state and local projects planned and ready for construction.

Democrats say this would provide almost instant jobs and help ease the 6.2 percent unemployment rate, the highest in nine years.

The measure is a companion to the Democrats' public service employment bill, which has passed the House and Senate in different forms and which Republicans also predict will be vetoed.

The bill would finance state and local government jobs that have gone unfilled for lack of funds. President Nixon vetoed a similar bill last year.

The bill sent to the White House yesterday would also expand programs favored by the administration to help develop the economy of Appalachia and to help communities build facilities and provide other incentives to attract industry.

It authorizes \$1.55 billion over seven years for Appalachia and \$1.25 billion over two years for the nationwide economic development program.

Rep. William H. Harsha, R., Ohio, said Republicans had been told by the White House "in no uncertain terms" that the accelerated public works section of the bill "was unacceptable to the President." He said a sequence of events there is no veto, then there will be a great credibility gap between the administration and myself.

Republicans contend that congressional Democrats are attempting to ram through a series of costly economic aid bills in an effort to embarrass the President by forcing vetoes of politically appealing bills.

NASA Postpones Readiness Tests For Apollo-15

CAPE KENNEDY, June 16 (UPI).—The space agency today postponed until Friday completion of key flight-readiness tests on the Apollo-15 to correct problems caused when lightning struck the moon rocket's launch tower for the second night in a row.

The space agency emphasized, however, that the delay in completing the tests would not postpone the July 28 lift-off of the lunar landing mission.

Initial reports indicated that the Apollo-15 and its Saturn-5 rocket were not damaged by last night's lightning storm, but engineers ordered another precautionary check.

Engineers decided to postpone the final 17 hours of the flight-readiness tests on Apollo-15 to replace suspect equipment and verify again that the lightning did no damage.

The lightning bolts struck the tower next to the moon rocket Monday night and again last night, knocking out power lines that transmit signals from the spacecraft to a computer complex in the firing control center.



SMILING BRIGHT—Jacqueline Onassis photographed during shopping tour at the Italian resort of Portofino.

House Blocks Funds for F-14 Until Cost Overrun Is Settled

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP-DP).—The House voted today to stop all procurement money for the Navy F-14 swing-wing jet fighter, pending settlement of cost overrun problems.

Grumman Corp. is the plane's prime contractor. A Navy recommendation on the future of the F-14 program is expected to be presented to Deputy Defense Secretary David Packard late next week.

The report had been due yesterday. Defense Department sources reported the Navy asked Mr. Packard for an extension because it "feels it needs another week or so to get the recommendation in shape."

\$806.1 Million Cut
The amendment to cut all \$806.1 million of F-14 procurement money out of a \$2.9 billion weapons authorization bill was made by the House Armed Services Committee chairman, F. Edward Hebert, D., La., and passed by voice vote.

Grumman issued a surprise statement yesterday saying it would be "very appropriate" for Congress to stop funding the F-14 until cost overrun problems were settled.

Rep. Hebert told the House yesterday the money could be restored later this year if the Defense Department delivers a satisfactory solution to the F-14's \$2 billion cost-overrun problem.

"We are not surprised by Hebert's action," Grumman said in a brief statement. "We consider it very appropriate."

The company said it is pleased by congressional and Pentagon studies of F-14 cost problems and, "We have confidence in the wisdom of their reviews."

Defense Department officials have indicated a cutback from the original 710 F-14s is their likely answer to the cost overruns.

Defense officials told Mr. Hebert's committee that if Congress does not approve money for 48 more planes by October, Grumman could declare its present contract breached and thus open for renegotiation to cut its losses.

Grumman has not said it intends to declare the contract breached. A spokesman declined comment when asked if the company has it in mind.

The Defense Department says the total F-14 overrun—including missiles, engines, the electronic navigation system and other components not made by Grumman—is now \$2 billion above the

original cost estimate of \$8.3 billion for 710 planes. One congressman has estimated contract renegotiation could increase the F-14 cost per plane to nearly \$15 million from the present \$9.3 million.

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Nixon to Propose GI Addicts Take Mandatory Treatment

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—President Nixon's new anti-narcotics program, scheduled to be unveiled at the White House tomorrow, will include a proposal that servicemen who have become addicted to drugs in Vietnam be required to undergo three weeks of mandatory treatment at West

Coast rehabilitation centers, informed government sources disclosed yesterday.

The proposal, these sources said, will require congressional approval in view of the fact that it would compel at least some servicemen to remain under military jurisdiction beyond the period for which they enlisted.

The three-week rehabilitation program, the sources said, would be preceded by a series of tests to determine the extent to which a man is addicted, and a seven-day "detoxification" period in Vietnam. After the three-week program, the serviceman would be allowed to leave the Army—assuming that his tour of duty had expired—but further treatment in hospitals run by the Veterans Administration would be made available.

The compulsory features of the Nixon rehabilitation proposal would take it one step beyond an amendment to the draft bill recently approved by the Senate that would simply require the armed forces to "offer" treatment and rehabilitation to servicemen identified as addicts.

The compulsory features of the Nixon rehabilitation proposal would take it one step beyond an amendment to the draft bill recently approved by the Senate that would simply require the armed forces to "offer" treatment and rehabilitation to servicemen identified as addicts.

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP).—President Nixon has given approval for mass experiments with the methadone treatment of hard-drug addicts "at home as well as in Vietnam and Germany," the Columbia Broadcasting System said yesterday.

Negro Leader Named

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP).—Vernon E. Jordan Jr., 35, an attorney active in civil rights causes, was named yesterday as executive director of the National Urban League, succeeding the late Whitney M. Young Jr., who died March 11 near Lagos, Nigeria.

Mr. Jordan has been executive director of the United Negro College Fund.

Sweden Won't Send Radical Back to U.S.

STOCKHOLM, June 16 (Reuters).—The Swedish Supreme court today rejected an American application for the extradition of Clayton Dowdell, a black radical trade unionist who fled here from Detroit after alleged attempts on his life.

The U.S. authorities sought his extradition in March on the grounds that he was suspected of conspiring to defraud the government of \$80,000 in bonds.

Mr. Dowdell, 47, who came to Sweden in the summer of 1968, old police here charge was trumped up for political reasons.

Army vs. Grasshoppers

DIAKARTA, June 16 (AP).—President Suharto has ordered the Indonesian armed forces into action against millions of grasshoppers, which have already destroyed nearly three million coconut trees in the Taland islands, about 1,800 miles northwest of here. Troops, aircraft, and warships will be sent to the area.

Governor to Pick Group to Probe Albuquerque Riot

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., June 16 (UPI).—Gov. Bruce King said today a commission will investigate what caused youths to go on a burning, looting, rock-throwing rampage Sunday, Monday and early yesterday.

Six hundred National Guardsmen patrolled streets early today. It was the first time since Sunday that the city's residents have not been under a curfew.

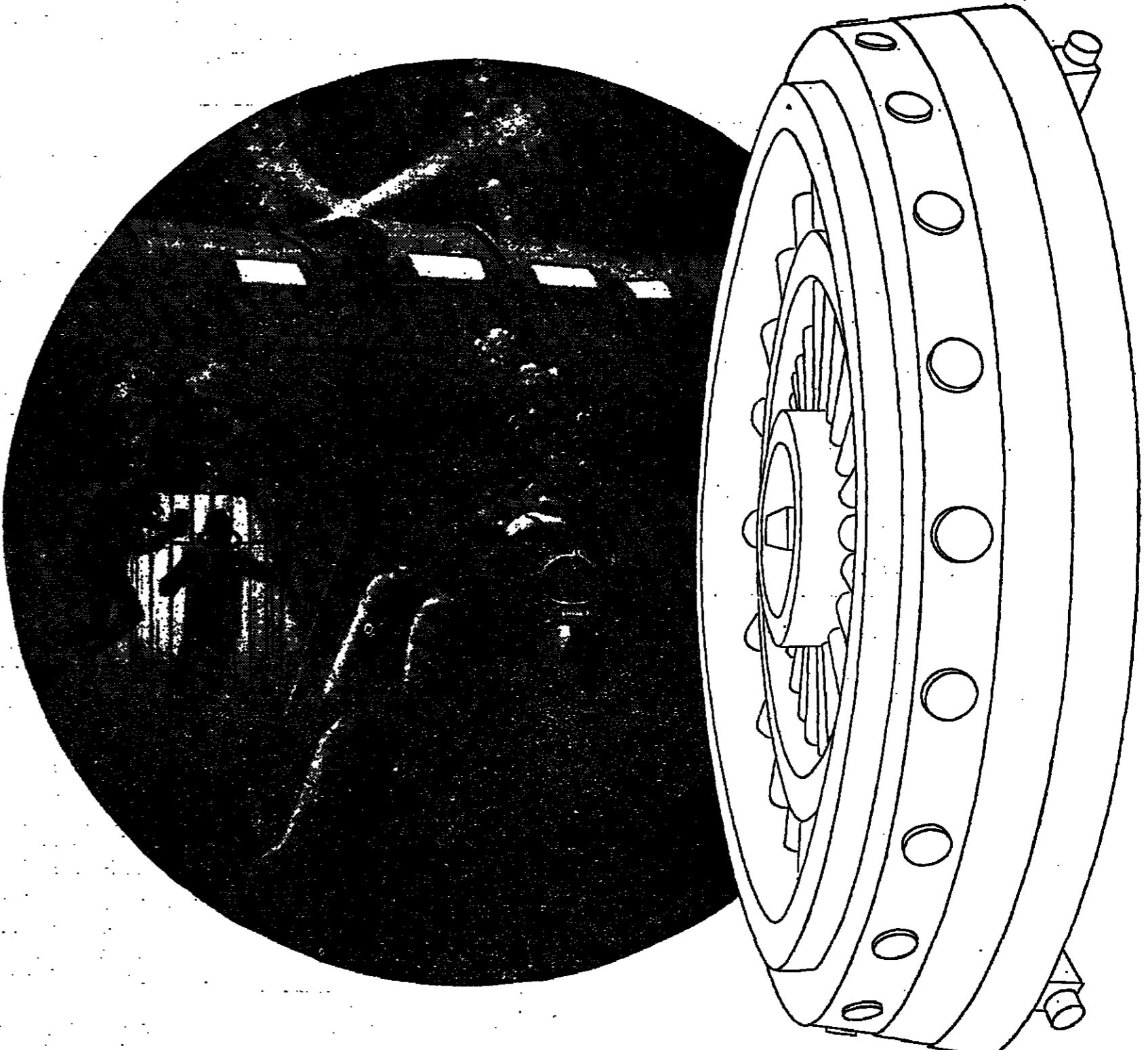
Gov. King, who canceled his trip to the Democratic Governors' Conference in Omaha this weekend, said the special investigation commission will comprise a black, a Mexican-American and a white, plus a newsman.

Gov. King said the National Guardsmen will remain in Albuquerque as long as needed. City Manager Richard Wilson said a state of civil emergency will be continued indefinitely.

Roosevelt Park, where the trouble broke out Sunday, was empty yesterday. Police said six persons were arrested during the day for possession of weapons, but authorities said they wouldn't have been picked up if the city weren't in a state of civil emergency.

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Victory for President Echeverria Top 2 Mexico City Officials Quit After Student Deaths

By Stephen Klaidman
MEXICO CITY, June 16 (WP).—The mayor and police chief of Mexico City resigned last night in a political triumph for President Luis Echeverria.

The resignations grew out of an armed attack on demonstrating students last Thursday in which at least nine persons were killed. Earlier yesterday, Mr. Echeverria promised he would "take measures" against those responsible for the carnage and blamed "mercenaries connected with lesser authorities."

The bloody attack on the demonstrators was seen by politicians here as a challenge to Mr. Echeverria's liberalizing policies, in a struggle among the factions of Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary party.

Mayor Alfonso Martinez Domiguez is a former head of the party, and he has been considered a major political force in Mexico.

Local police were at the scene of the demonstration Thursday,

Some Priests In Chicago In Rebel Vote Censure Cardinal Cody and 5 Bishops

By Ken Pierce
CHICAGO, June 16 (WP).—In a rebellion against the leadership of high church officials, a group of Chicago priests voted last night to censure the archbishop of Chicago, John Cardinal Cody, and five auxiliary bishops in the archdiocese.

The priests, members of the Association of Chicago Priests, also proposed a meeting of priests with the head of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops, John Cardinal Dearden of Detroit.

The Chicago bishops were censured for allegedly failing to represent the priests' point of view during the March meeting of the National Conference in Detroit.

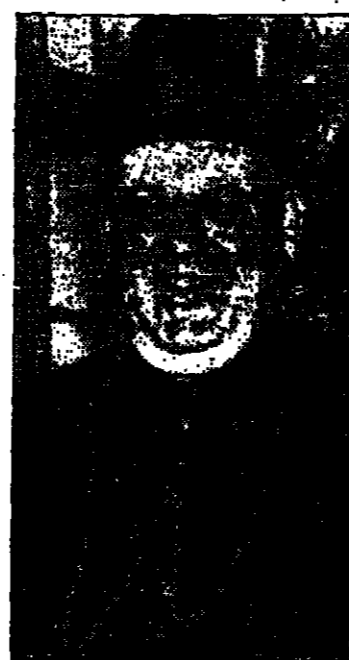
The vote at a meeting of about 300 ACP members was a close one, with 144 favoring censure and 128 opposing.

The ACP is an independent group with no official church status, and its vote has no church standing. It represents 900 of the 2,400 priests in the Chicago diocese.

"We asked for censure," said the Rev. Laurence Madock, chairman of the ACP's coordinating board. "It is a public reprimand and a harsh word. But any other word would have been ineffective."

The vote came after an emotional plea for "unity" from auxiliary bishops of the Chicago archdiocese.

"We are your fellow priests," said the Rev. John McManus, one



John Cardinal Cody.

of those censured. "We are human beings like yourselves with our own failings. We try to serve you to the best of our ability."

Cardinal Cody, who did not attend the meeting, said in a note read to the group, "My absence is deliberate, so as to express a sadness at the dissent and fragmentation" caused by the ACP's public moves.

3 Executed for Drugs

TEHRAN, June 16 (AP).—Iran continued its war against narcotics vendors today, when three more drug peddlers were executed. Under a law introduced two years ago, anyone carrying more than two kilograms of opium or more than ten grams of heroin or other drugs faces execution by firing squad after a military trial. Ninety-one violators have so far been executed.

Lord Reith, 81, First Director of the BBC

EDINBURGH, June 16 (AP).—Lord Reith, 81, who built the BBC into one of the world's great broadcasting organizations, died here today.

Lord Reith, who started his career as an engineering apprentice and ended it as one of the pillars of the British establishment, died in the Officers' Hospital here. He fractured his thigh in an accident at his Edinburgh home two months ago and had suffered heart trouble in the last year.

The tall, hawk-nosed Scot was born John Charles Wigham Reith and brought up in the strongly religious atmosphere of the Church of Scotland, the fifth son of a distinguished Scottish clergyman.

Lord Reith became the first director-general of the British Broadcasting Corp., in 1927. He ran the sprawling organization with an iron discipline until 1958.

Lord Reith insisted, for example, that the BBC's news announcers wear dinner jackets while they read the bulletins, although the millions of listeners, of course, could not see the broadcaster. For him it was all part of the solemnity that should accompany the rites of broadcasting.

Lord Reith's most dramatic moment as head of the BBC came on the evening of Dec. 11, 1956—the day of King Edward VIII's abdication.

The monarch told his people that he was unable to rule the nation and empire "without the help and support of the woman I love." Lord Reith stage-managed the king's broadcast and is believed to have helped Winston Churchill and Walter Monnet, a friend of the king, write the farewell.

Obituaries

Lord Reith, 81, First Director of the BBC



Lord Reith.

Apart from the BBC, Lord Reith held an impressive list of public offices.

He was the first chairman of the state-owned British Overseas Airways Corp., BOAC. He served as a lawmaker in Parliament. He was a minister in the government three times during World War II. But Churchill dropped him in a cabinet reshuffle in 1942.

In 1940, Lord Reith was created the first Baron of Stonehaven, his native town in Scotland. His name has been perpetuated in the Reith Lectures, an annual series broadcast on the BBC by eminent persons.

Dr. Vasily V. Farin
MOSCOW, June 16 (AP).—Dr. Vasily V. Farin, 68, a prominent expert on the effects of space

Judge Orders Release of Soviet Ship Held in U.S.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16 (UPI).—A federal judge yesterday ordered the Russian freighter Suleyman Seif to be released from San Francisco Bay.

U.S. District Judge George Harris said the vessel's crew had nothing to do with the England "looter" war, and ordered it released from San Francisco Bay.

Mr. Harris dissolved a writ of attachment taping to the Russian ship's wheel last Friday as security for a lawsuit brought by a New York company that charged the Russian fishing boats with damaging his lobster traps.

Piccard to Head World Group in Pollution Battle

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI).—Jacques Piccard, a Swiss oceanographer, announced the formation of an international coalition today to investigate and seek solutions to pollution.

Speaking before the subcommittee on air and pollution, Mr. Piccard, 48, said the coalition would have headquarters in Washington and principal offices in the Netherlands and Switzerland.

Mr. Piccard will chair the coalition, which will exploit its underwater and deep diving submersibles, also delivered the address at a conference on prevention and control of pollution.

He said the immediate objective of the foundation would be to recruit scientists and other specialists to study environmental pollution. They would report their findings and recommendations to a consulting committee at the foundation, which would attempt to present the recommendations through government or international action.

Medical Students Strike in Spain Over Dismissals

MADRID, June 16 (AP).—Medical students in Spain today protested the dismissal of 10 students from the University of Seville.

The protests began on the outskirts of Seville, where students from clinics in the city of Seville and about 300 have joined the strike in Madrid.

In Barcelona, SEAT, the national automaker, as 2,300 auto workers struck from Saturday for two days in protest against the dismissals reported back today.

Canada Acquires 2 Of FLQ Plotting

MONTREAL, June 16 (UPI).—Leading French Canadian separatist Jacques Lacombe-Langlais and Charles Gagnon were acquitted yesterday of seditionally conspiring to overthrow the government of Quebec by force.

Courtroom supporters broke into applause as the verdict was returned by the 12-man jury after three days of deliberations. The two men were among the first to be charged in the October 1970 FLQ plot to kidnap the British diplomat, James Cross (later released) and Quebec Cabinet Minister Pierre Laporte, who was murdered by his captors.

Following the acquittal, Mr. Gagnon, one-time sociology lecturer at the University of Montreal, was granted \$250 bail on charges of Quebec Liberation Front affiliation which he still faces. He is also appealing a three-month contempt-of-court sentence which he incurred during his trial.

N.Y.C. Tightens Pollution Control

NEW YORK, June 16 (UPI).—New York City announced a tough new air pollution warning system yesterday with broad powers to shut off polluters in case of dangerously polluted air.

Air Resources Commissioner Robert Rieckles said the new system permits the Environmental Protection Administration to order anti-pollution restrictions when pollution over the city reaches certain levels. The new levels are more strict than those previously in effect.

Under the old system, established in 1968, the Air Resources Department had to wait until the National Weather Service declared there was not enough wind to blow away pollutants. The new system goes into operation when 25 percent of the city's 38 pollution monitoring stations record potentially harmful levels of contaminants.

Grace Roosevelt, 73, Killed in Auto Crash

COLD SPRING HARBOR, N.Y., June 16 (AP).—Grace Roosevelt, 73, wife of Archibald Roosevelt, the last surviving son of President Theodore Roosevelt, was killed yesterday in a car collision in this Long Island community.

Her 72-year-old husband, who was driving the car, and a 19-year-old granddaughter were injured slightly in the collision with an empty school bus, and were released after treatment at a hospital.

Mrs. Roosevelt was widely known in the 1930s as a crusader for repeal of prohibition. She was a founder of the Women's Organization for National Reform and campaigned against "dry" candidates for office.

Soviet Arms Talk Accepted by France

PARIS, June 16 (AP).—Soviet Union has renewed proposal to France that it part in a major disarmament conference and plan for a government of national unity today.

The proposal was made today by Soviet Ambassador Ivan Romo. Such a conference would group the "big powers" which are the U.S., Great Britain, France, West Germany, China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Soviet Union.

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Mussolini's Son Sounds Different Note

By Charles W. Bell

ROME, June 16 (UPI)—Benito Mussolini would have hated it.

There was his son, playing jazz piano with a Jewish guitarist they call "George, the Gentleman" and a black drummer nicknamed Boogaloo. "Hey," someone shouted. "Hey, play 'Summertime,' Romano."



Romano Mussolini at the piano in a Rome nightclub.

Romano Mussolini, 42, one of the Fascist dictator's two surviving children, nodded, closed his eyes and leaned into a yellow beam from a spotlight, his fingers stabbing at the keyboard. The most famous name in the tiny world of Italian jazz opened last night in a smoky club off the Via Veneto.

His father would have hated the music that his ally, Hitler, called "American degeneracy" would have hated the fact his son mixes professionally and socially with Jews and Negroes.

But mostly, Benito Mussolini might have hated the fact his son mixes professionally and socially with Jews and Negroes.

Hundred of cheering neo-Fascists gathered outside party headquarters to salute Giorgio Almirante, 86, the party leader.

Thousands marched and sang elsewhere.

But Romano Mussolini did not join them, he only sounded one vaguely political note all night when he played a driving version of the John Phillip Sousa march "The Stars and Stripes Forever."

The rise of Romano was faster than the rise of his father's political heirs. He became a smash hit on the jazz circuit in 1966, a time when even the dispirited, discredited monarchists held more power than neo-Fascists.

He never got involved in politics and the closest thing to a political gesture was his appearance in 1965 at the emotional funeral of Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, "The Lion of Africa," who commanded all his father's armed forces.

By then, Romano's only surviving brother, Vittorio, now 56, had gone to live in Argentina, where he operates a small textile factory in Buenos Aires. A sister, Annamaria, died in 1968.

No Boasting About Him Over the years, as the neo-Fascists gradually increased their share of the vote from 2 percent in 1948 to their smashing successes this week, Romano was the man they never boasted about.

Now a pudgy man separated from his wife, the sister of Sophia Loren, and with the same jutting jaw of his father, Romano has shaken the past by recording under the name "Romano Full," so people would not connect him with the man slain by Italian partisans in a Milan plane in 1945. "I live for music," he said recently. "Nothing else matters."

Britain Urges Tighter EEC Defense Ties

Calls for Increase of Political Cooperation

PARIS, June 16 (Reuters)—Britain, seeking entry into the European Economic Community, today urged the Common Market partners to prepare for closer political and defense cooperation.

Geoffrey Rippon, chief British Common Market negotiator, said Western Europe should evolve a European defense policy within the framework of the Atlantic Alliance.

Addressing the Assembly of the Western European Union, which groups Britain and the Common Market six, he said, "After what we have laid—as I hope we shall—the foundations for an enlarged economic community, it will, I believe, be imperative that we turn toward closer cooperation in the political field."

In his opinion, he said, this closer political cooperation would come within the enlarged community, while the WEU would concentrate more on its defense functions.

Mr. Rippon welcomed the consultations now going on between the Common Market six and the four applicant nations, including Denmark, Norway and Ireland.

"What is important is that we begin to translate our ideals into practice," he said.

"It is not by the abstract construction of federal institutions but by growing together through practical joint action that we will eventually create a united Europe."

"We will achieve unity by acting together as nations, not by seeking to impose a rigid uniformity on our peoples."

With the enlargement of the community, he said, Britain feels it will be easier to achieve a real harmonization of foreign policies.

"I look forward to the day when this becomes second nature," he said. "Only then will Europeans be able to make their voice heard in the world."

Mr. Rippon said that the enlarged community would benefit from a more collective European approach in its relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

A-Blast at Yucca Flat

LAS VEGAS, June 16 (UPI)—An underground nuclear test bomb was detonated today at Yucca Flat, north of here. There was no radiation leakage, the Atomic Energy Commission reported.

They added that "development work" has already been completed for the first 50,000-foot well, scheduled to be drilled into "the Baltic shield," and that "preparatory construction and erection work" has begun for such a well in the lowlands of the Kura River, in Soviet Azerbaijan near the Caspian Sea.

The other wells are to be drilled, the paper said, in the "Caspian lowlands" and "in an oceanic area, in the Sea of Japan, or somewhere around the Kurile Islands."

The Soviet scientists noted that the current record for drilling is 25,340 feet, set in November, 1958, in Texas by the Phillips Petroleum Co.

And they said they are now conducting research on drilling problems likely to be encountered in their super-deep wells. The biggest of these problems is the high temperatures, likely to be 342 F. at 50,000 feet.

Phone Strike Set Against Bell Co.

KANSAS CITY, June 16 (AP)—Joseph A. Beina, president of the Communications Workers of America, announced Monday that the union membership has voted overwhelmingly in favor of a strike against the Bell Telephone Co.

The strike date will be announced tomorrow. Bell has offered the workers an 11 percent increase, an offer the union's executive board has rejected, contending a 25 percent increase is the minimum it can settle for.

Scottish Shipyard Delegates Unhappy After Meeting Heath

LONDON, June 16 (Reuters)—Scottish shipyard workers' delegates met Prime Minister Edward Heath in his office today and pressed him to change his decision not to prop up the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders forced into liquidation Monday with debts of \$67 million.

While the discussion went on for an hour at 10 Downing Street, some 400 shipyard men paraded behind steel barricades at the end of the street yelling "Heath out." The workers came to London from Glasgow on an overnight train to plead for a reprieve for the company.

Informed sources said that Mr. Heath told the delegates the government intended to maintain a strong shipbuilding industry on the Upper Clyde, but could not guarantee that every man would be employed on the same job after reorganization.

Some 400 shipbuilders also traveled from Scotland to protest the government's decision. The delegates who saw Mr.

Heath were headed by Mr. Robert Fleming, Mayor of Clydebank. They said they felt the company's reorganization was a euphemism for contracting or even terminating shipbuilding on the Clyde.

The Clydebank crisis, whose gravity was impressed upon the government only last week, hits hard at the populous Glasgow area and the west of Scotland, already acutely affected by high unemployment.

Last month the Clydebank had nearly 70,000 jobs, more than half the total for the whole of Scotland.

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, a Labor opposition spokesman, said it was hard to understand why the government should deny the \$12 million the company had asked for to keep going when it was prepared to pay hundreds of millions to help finance French farmers in the Common Market.

Meanwhile, a strike at the Halewood plant of the British Motor Co. spread today to the transmission plant. The strike, now involving 4,000 workers, began on Monday over the dismissal of a union official.

Youth Fares On Transatlantic Flights Cleared

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board permitted a new series of \$200 round-trip transatlantic air fares for young people to go into effect yesterday.

Four of the airlines limited their new fares to rates available exclusively to students. Belgium's Sabena Airlines, Royal Dutch KLM and Finnair introduced round-trip fares of \$220 for the summer peak travel months, reduced to \$200 during the off-season months of late fall, winter and early spring, for students between the ages of 12 and 30.

British Overseas Airways Corp. restricted its student fare to persons in the 12-to-36-year bracket, but made the rate \$210 for the summer and \$190 for next fall.

The CAB has begun an investigation into Alitalia, which is continuing to offer a \$199 round-trip youth fare between New York and Rome despite a CAB rejection of Alitalia's request to use the fare.

Details of the inquiry were not available, but it is known the board's enforcement bureau is trying to determine precisely what tariff violations may be taking place.

Fines of up to \$1,000 per penalty could be imposed against the airline. But it is unclear what a penalty consists of: a single passenger purchasing a ticket, a plane load of passengers or perhaps an agent making a sale.



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To Negotiate With Communists French Socialist Party Names Mitterrand to Its Top Post

By James Goldborough

PARIS, June 16 (EIT)—Perennial leftist standard-bearer Francois Mitterrand today was named first secretary of the revitalized Socialist party and will lead the group in its negotiations with French Communists.

He was elected unopposed as first secretary of the party at a meeting of its steering committee.

Mr. Mitterrand, who for years was a captain without troops, thus completed his parlay, which began last Sunday when he ousted the old-guard Socialist leadership of Alain Savary and Guy Mollet.

Mr. Mitterrand now seems a good bet to be the combined Socialist left presidential candidate again in 1976 against the majority Gaullists.

In 1965, running against Gen. de Gaulle and expected to lose on the first round, Mr. Mitterrand forced a runoff and won 45 percent of the vote with Communist support.

He was able to succeed today, on Sunday, by combining the extreme left and right of the party to open the traditionalists, the "Tammany Hall" of the old party.

It was a face-lifting job that went so far as to definitively abandon the old party name, Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière (SFIO) for the simpler French Socialist Party.

Bid for Equal Footing

But more was at stake than a simple name-changing. In effect, he Socialists, by merging with several smaller groups and opening the door to Mr. Mitterrand, have betted themselves up to try to attain equal footing with the Communist party in the difficult negotiations that lie ahead.

Mr. Mitterrand's most immediate job, however, will be to try to keep together the fragile alliance of the Socialist left and right that elected him by a narrow margin. He must also try to regain the old-guard support.

The Communists, who have as much interest as the Socialists in rebuilding the shattered opposition to confront the Gaullists with in the 1973 legislative elections and in 1976, already have backed to the Socialist maneuver.

Communist party leader Georges Marchais, who never has been on particularly close terms with Mr. Mitterrand, indicated last night that the Communists might be willing to concede something in that has become the main outstanding difference between the two parties: a commitment that one they were in power they would leave power if they were tied out.

At the party congress Sunday, the Socialists repeated that they

remained ready to submit a Socialist government to "the will of the people as expressed through universal suffrage," and called on the Communists to make the same statement—which no French Communist leader has been willing to do.

Proportional Representation

Last night, however, on the radio, Mr. Marchais said that if all French parties would commit themselves to "proportional representation," then the Communists would admit the principle of majority rule.

Mr. Marchais was criticizing the French gerrymandering which in the last Assembly elections gave the Gaullists 282 seats with 9.8 million votes and the Communist party 34 seats with 4.4 million.

"The Communists have long been wary of Mr. Mitterrand and it was clear from Mr. Marchais's remarks that the Communists would have preferred doing business with the Savary-Mollet group."

The Communists' lack of enthusiasm for Mr. Mitterrand dates back to 1968 when he was still



François Mitterrand

nominal head of the old Federation of the Left and a close ally of the Communists. Toward the end of the May riots he announced a plan to establish a provisional government in the event that Gen. de Gaulle stepped down, and the Communists claim they were never consulted on this plan nor approved of it.

Six weeks later, the Gaullists won an election landslide which doomed the Socialist-Communist alliance. The Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, 1968, was the coup de grace.

The left-wingers had pushed for both pieces of legislation, along with other reform plans approved by Premier Colombo.

Election Study

The conservatives' move came as Christian Democrat leaders caucused to discuss the election returns, which gave the neo-Fascists up to 16 percent of the vote in some areas.

The liberals blamed the conservatives in the party for the bad showing, and vice versa. But for the time being, the Christian Democrats and the Socialists were officially sticking to previous pledges not to allow the government to fall as a result of the election.

Meanwhile, more than 84 percent of factory workers today ignored union calls for a two-hour walkout in the Mirafiori plants of Fiat in Turin, the company reported.

According to Fiat, 10,866 blue collars out of 12,805 did not join the strike called by unions to press the company to accept a new set of claims now under negotiation.

Russia Plans To Drill Well 9 Miles Deep

MOSCOW, June 16 (AP)—Oil men in East and West today discussed plans for boring more than nine miles into the earth to extract petroleum.

But the specialists, in a panel discussion at the eighth World Petroleum Congress, agreed that the high temperatures deep within the earth and the time needed for deep drilling would be major problems.

Six members of the Soviet Union's All-Union Drilling Techniques Research Institute, in Moscow, told the panel that their country is planning to drill four "groups" of wells 50,000 feet deep.

"The actual drilling of these 50,000-foot wells," they said in a paper prepared for the discussion, "will be commenced as machinery and methods are developed."

Preliminaries Over They added that "development work" has already been completed for the first 50,000-foot well, scheduled to be drilled into "the Baltic shield," and that "preparatory construction and erection work" has begun for such a well in the lowlands of the Kura River, in Soviet Azerbaijan near the Caspian Sea.

The other wells are to be drilled, the paper said, in the "Caspian lowlands" and "in an oceanic area, in the Sea of Japan, or somewhere around the Kurile Islands."

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And they said they are now conducting research on drilling problems likely to be encountered in their super-deep wells. The biggest of these problems is the high temperatures, likely to be 342 F. at 50,000 feet.

Italian Ruling Party's Right Moves to Alter Reform Plans

ROME, June 16 (AP)—Christian Democrat right-wingers, reacting to the party's electoral losses to neo-Fascists, moved today to revise liberal reforms sponsored by Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left government.

The action could divide and endanger Italy's ten-month-old coalition cabinet.

The conservatives, headed by Sen. Giuseppe Togni, served notice they would try to give a more moderate tone to a housing bill already approved by one house of the parliament, and to amend land rent-freeze legislation passed by both houses last January.

The conservatives argue that by frightening middle-class voters and landowners, these reforms contributed to neo-Fascist gains at the expense of the Christian Democrats in local elections last Sunday and Monday.

Biggest Losses

The Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest powerful party, suffered its biggest losses in Sicily, where the two bills were denounced repeatedly by the neo-Fascists in the campaign.

One of the controversial bills gives municipalities greater power to expropriate land. It was passed by the Chamber of Deputies despite the defection of about 40 Christian Democrat legislators. It now is before the Senate.

The other law freezes at a 1959 level rents on farmland worked by tenant farmers.

Sen. Togni and his supporters introduced bills in both houses to change the law by revaluing the farmland.

The conservatives' action created a conflict with left-wing Christian Democrats and with the

Timbers Conquer Peak

RAWALPINDI, June 16 (AP)—Ten-member Yugoslav mountaineering team has reached the top of the previously unconquered 24,242-foot Istral Peak in the Hindu Kush mountains near the Afghan border, a Yugoslav news spokesman announced today. Meanwhile, a Japanese expedition reported the death of 10 of its Euzma porters during its unsuccessful attempt on the conquered Mahabiting Mountain, east of Hindu Kush.

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Music in London: A First and Last for Solti at the Royal Opera House

By Harold C. Schonberg
LONDON (NYT)—For Georg Solti, it was a mixture of firsts and lasts. Monday night was the first performance of "Tristan and Isolde" that he had ever conducted at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. It also was the last production that he will be involved with as

director of the company. Mr. Solti, after ten years, is handing the Royal Opera over to Colin Davis and Peter Hall. It was a new production of the Wagner opera, and Mr. Hall was the producer. As stage director, Mr. Hall is the busiest of busybodies, in the self-indulgent line of so many present-day operatic directors. For every good idea about "Tristan and Isolde" that he had, there was a bad and even preposterous one to counterbalance it. The good included constant

references to Wagner's day-and-night symbolism, and some rather original ideas that did come off. When Tristan and Isolde clutched after drinking the love potion, there was an expressive interlocking of fingers with a sexual symbolism of startling potency. This was developed, in the second act, to signify actual physical union. Another interesting idea was the behavior of the lovers upon discovery. They remained looking raptly

at each other, expressing at first neither concern nor embarrassment. It was as if the death wish were functioning, and they wanted to be caught.

Distracting But Mr. Hall was not content to leave well enough alone. The production was full of annoying effects that took one's mind off the drama and the music. Throughout the opera there was a constant movement done through projections in a herringbone pattern, and this was extremely distracting. In the last act, at the beginning of the "Liebestod," of all places, the humble started to revolve to make way for a Disney-like play of white lights. The idea was transfiguration, with the dead Tristan being made to rise behind Isolde.

This was terribly obvious and vulgar, though no more so than when Tristan tore open his wound. Viscera popped out, in the greatest display of gore since

the big scene in "Catch 22." Abdominal surgery in the audience may have been warranted, but this phony naturalism in an allegorical concept of the opera was merely silly.

The production was semi-stylized, and much of it was ineffective, overproduced as it was. But poor Jess Thomas, the evening's Tristan, had a most unfortunate costume for the second act. It was a colored dress, a print with poppies, derived from the pre-Raphaelite paintings of Arthurian knights. But it made Mr. Thomas look like Tristan in drag. Elsewhere, the production was no more successful than any other production with the first-act ship, though that is largely Wagner's fault.

From the purely musical end, everything was shipshape. Mr. Solti had the fine Royal Opera orchestra playing like the Vienna Philharmonic. The textures, the balances, most of the solo playing, the rich and sensuous tone this was orchestral playing to remember. And Mr. Solti never pushed, never drowned out the singers, yet never lost the grand line that he, above all present-day conductors, brings to Wagner.

Ludmila Dvorakova, the Czechoslovak soprano, was the Isolde. She gave a lovely performance. Hers is a big voice, though not perhaps big enough for the top climaxes. But it is a sweet, very

feminine voice, and Miss Dvorakova sang the role like a consummate artist.

Shimmer Summer than the usual run of Isolde, a better-than-average actress, she was constantly absorbing. Apart from the incomparable Nilsson (who will sing the last few Isolde in this production), Miss Dvorakova is probably the soprano who can best handle the role, and she brings to it something that not even Nilsson does, which is to suggest a woman in love rather than a monumental abstraction of love.

Mr. Thomas had some of Miss Dvorakova's characteristics. He is a fine artist who does not have the ultimate sound for the role, but who can take care of all major problems, who paces himself admirably, who sings with taste and style, and who has the physique and bearing to suggest a heroic warrior. He went through the last-act nonsense like the trouper he is, bloody (literally) but unbothered.

Josephine Veasey sang her first Brangäne anywhere, and did so with a big voice and first-class acting. Her production was solid, with no wobble, and she sang the second-act warning in a haunting manner.

The other major role, that of Kurvenal, was sung by one of the up-and-coming baritones of the Royal Opera, Donald McIntyre, who will be heard in the



Georg Solti... the grand

"Ring" Wotans next season, has a big, somewhat unvoiced that is a little uncomfortable in the bottom register, but the others in the cast he fine artist and brought and dignity to what he d

David Ward as King John Dobson as Melot, Langlan as the Shepherd Gwynne Howell as the Stee rounded out the cast.

This was as good a "Tristan and Isolde" as one is likely to anywhere. Musically, that Mr. Solti, it was brilliant some of the directorial exercises can be removed from stage action, perhaps that merit of the production can be made to match the out

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ART IN GERMANY

The Ingenious Raggicker

By Barbara C. Beuys

WUTTGART (GER). — On his 60th birthday, Kurt Schwitters wrote: "I don't want to live again, except for Helma. (his wife)." A year later (1948) he died, relatively unknown, at least to the public.

Today there is no doubt of Schwitters' originality and creativity, nor of the importance of his influence on American art. He has a well-earned place in art history.

Much of his work is now on view in the Staatgalerie in Stuttgart. Nearly half of it comes from New York and from the Marlborough Galleries, London. From the first glance, his works make Rauchenberg, Jasper Johns and the whole world of pop seem outclassed and déja vu.

Schwitters' ties with the States began in 1929 when he had his first exhibition there, sponsored by the Société Anonyme, in New York. He took part in two great exhibitions at the Museum of Modern Art in 1938. His first retrospective was held there in 1946.

Turning Point

With two brief interruptions, Schwitters lived his life in Hannover until he was forced to leave Germany in 1937. He began with very conventional, naturalistic paintings. A few cubist works followed. The turning point came in 1918 when Schwitters did his first abstract work, then created a new art—MERZ-art. The word

itself has no meaning. He made it up from Kommerz (commerce). The creation of the word is typical of Schwitters, who defied all logic and became the artist of non-sense.

Schwitters wanted to create "a unity of art and non-art—the all-round-art" and MERZ was his synonym for this totality. He was convinced that all things are related to each other and that this complete relationship had to be brought to light by art. His is therefore an art that knows no limits, neither in subject nor in media.

In 1919, Schwitters did his first MERZ-picture, made of "incomplete elements united to a work of art by glue, nail, hammer, paper, material, tools, color, etc." His idea was not absolutely new, but his intentions were not shared by his contemporaries. Unlike Marcel Duchamp and his ready-made, Schwitters never preached the end of all arts, never looked for an anti-art. He was after a grandiose comprehensiveness that transcends limits.

His expressionistic poetry established Schwitters as one of Germany's most important dadaists, that is, if one insists on labeling him. Even so, he was bitterly attacked by the official dadaist group in Berlin—they thought he lacked political and social engagement.

But Schwitters was not a non-political man. He hated war and acclaimed the revolt that brought about the Kaiser's flight to Holland (in 1918) and the declaration of the German republic in

Berlin. With his understanding of art and his role as an artist, he did not want to take part in or initiate a political revolution. Schwitters did not destroy at all costs. He did not fit into any ideology.

In his art he used the detritus and junk of a bourgeois society—and thereby shocked said society terribly—but he did it only to build something new and better. At heart, he was a universal humanist.

Schwitters held the somewhat naive belief that art can "redeem man from the chaos of life." Nevertheless it is worth pondering what he wrote in his "Manifesto of Proletarian Art (Manifesto)" in 1927: "There is no art that applies to a certain class of people only, and if so, it would be of no importance for life. The art we are looking for is neither proletarian nor bourgeois because it develops powers that are strong enough to influence the whole civilization instead of being influenced by social events."

In 1919-20 Schwitters did his great assemblages. On layers of painted wastepaper, he composed man-made objects, pieces of wood, all rotten and old, as if washed ashore. He constructed relief paintings of colored wood, shells, wire, a red rubber ball. A world of leftovers—with Schwitters as the ingenious raggicker.

Humor

Later on in the '20s, the small-size paper collages became the center of his work. Put together



Schwitters's "Das Unbild," 1919 collage, assemblage.

with fragments of advertisements in color, they reflect the influence of his friends Kasatky and Moholy-Nagy, of the Bauhaus and the Stijl group in Holland, with whom he was on friendly terms.

The collages are lyrical, illogical poems full of good humor and irony. In 1947, Schwitters did a collage with an old picture of the Duke of Clarence and wrote beneath it: "This was be-

fore The Late Duke of Clarence and Avondale. Now it is a MERZ-picture. Sorry." At the end of his life, his humor was tinged with resignation. No wonder.

After emigrating to Norway in 1937, Schwitters had to flee to England in 1940. He stayed in different camps for 17 months and was ill by the time he settled in the Lake District in 1945. But he never stopped working.

To his great sorrow, a bomb (in 1943) destroyed his MERZ-building in Hannover. It was his own home and he had tried to make it a living sculpture. It was a bizarre column, two stories high, always being enlarged and reconstructed with the things that made up the artist's life and that of his friends.

Schwitters' work is strikingly fresh, modern—and timeless. But then, no great artist needs to be justified by those who come after him.

(Kurt Schwitters, Staatsgalerie, Stuttgart, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily and to 9 p.m. on Thursday. Closed Mondays. The exhibition remains on view to July 18 and will be on view again in the Kunsthalle in Basel from July 31 to Sept. 5.)

On the Arts Agenda

"Septembre Musical," a series of nine concerts to be given in the Loire Valley by the Jean-François Paillard Chamber Orchestra, will begin Sept. 3 with a program of François Franck and Georg Friedrich Handel in the chateau of Anay-le-Rideau. Concerts will be given Friday and Saturday evenings and Sunday afternoons. Tickets and program information are available at Daro Voyages, 24 Rue Royale, Paris, 8, and Accours de France, Place de la Gare, Tours, France.

Finals in the 1971 Marguerite Long and Jacques Thibaud International Competition for violinists and pianists will begin June 18 in the Salle Gaveau, 45 Rue La Boétie. Competition will culminate in a concert at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées on June 28, presented by the ORFÈVRE Philharmonic Orchestra and the first prize winners. Tickets are on sale at the theater and Durand & Cie, 4 Place de la Madeleine, Paris, 8.

The European Itinerary of Ballet West USA, a Salt Lake City-based company under the direction of William F. Christensen, will include performances of "Coppelia," a two-act ballet choreographed by Christensen to music by Delibes, and "Irish Fantasy," a parody about Ireland which was choreographed by the company's guest star Jacques D'Amboise. The group of 70 will give three performances in the

Harod Atticus Theatre in Athens during the week of July 25, and subsequent programs in Yugoslavia, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and France.

The program of the International Gaudesamus Music Week 1971, scheduled for Sept. 10-17, includes workshops for composers and performers, as well as concerts in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague, Utrecht and Hilversum, the Netherlands. Works selected by the jury of the International Gaudesamus Composers' Competition will be given here. Information can be obtained from the Gaudesamus Foundation, P.O. Box 30, Biltoven, the Netherlands.

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A Picasso Who'd Rather Be Called Just Paloma

By Enid Nemy

NEW YORK (NYT). — She says she can't imagine being anyone else, and she wouldn't want to be. But the daughter of Pablo Picasso admits that sometimes the price is high.

"I can put you off... living up to your father's reputation, said 22-year-old Paloma Picasso, when the year her father drew the peace dove, and named after it (Paloma means dove in Spanish).

Miss Picasso, who has always been interested in fashion and recently took up designing, now prefers to be known simply as Paloma.

"I would like to make a success on my own," she said. "Now that I have started to do something, I feel more content and more sure. I used to feel so useless... to be just Paloma Picasso."

Although she has designed shoes and handbags for an Italian manufacturer and will be doing a fall collection of fur designs for eques Kaplan, her favorite active outlet, at the moment, is sewing. She started, in a small way, with a few pieces for the Yves Saint Laurent collection. Since then, she has added small collections to be sold under her own name. "Jewelry is the most important thing," she said during her cur-



Paloma Picasso Saint Laurent dress.

rent visit here, where she is consulting with Kaplan and showing her designs to stores. "Fashion is so quick... every three months there is a new idea and everything changes. I would like to make jewelry that is not only

fashion but would last—like sculpture." Her sculpted designs include a necklace of soaring wings, another with shooting stars and a cloud, bracelets of clouds and sun rays and belt buckles of abstract faces.

"They are crafted in silver or chromed copper and, although the design prototypes are made in her Paris loft studio ("I almost blow myself up last summer when I was soldering some of it"), the end product is produced in Italy. Miss Picasso is what she terms "basically shy" but the shyness does not apply to fashion. She was one of the first in Paris to wear the miniskirt and to adopt the midi. She was also one of the earliest on the 1940s hand-wagon.

"I always forget how I'm dressed," she said. "Then suddenly I see all these people staring. In Paris it is more so because if you are different, they look at you. They are very conventional."

In New York, she observed, women interested in her clothes will come over and ask to see them. Several had already inquired about her padded-shoulder Saint Laurent dress, its black background punctuated with red hearts and lips.

The out-of-wedlock child of Françoise Gilot, the painter, (whose book, "Life with Picasso," tells of the ten years she spent

with the artist), Paloma has a brother, Claude. Both are legally entitled to use the name Ruiz-Picasso. Ruiz was the name of Picasso's paternal grandmother.

Lucy

"I was always conscious of the fact that I was a love child," Miss Picasso said. "But I didn't resent it. I was lucky because I went to a very progressive school with the children of artists and writers. But I know for my brother, it wasn't so easy.

"I'm sure if I had gone to another school, all the children would have been asking me 'why' and 'how come' my parents were not married. Children always want to be the same. They don't want to be different from the others."

For herself, the lack of a parental marriage license was not the difficulty. "It was being the daughter of a famous man," she said. "I was really so shy because of that. I knew whatever I would do, everyone would know about. I stopped drawing when I was 13 because everyone was always asking me about it. I was frightened."

Miss Picasso, who lives with her grandmother, has not seen her father for any period of time since 1963.

"Until I was 14, I used to spend vacations with him," she said. "Then something happened... I don't know what... My brother and I used to ring the doorbell and they would say my father was not there.

"Sometimes I see him in the street... I'd like to see him very much but no one ever sees him anymore. It's all so strange... I do love him."

Never a political activist ("I'm not really interested and when I was a student, I thought it was all so boring"), Miss Picasso would like to continue her design career, perhaps make some movies and "get married and have children." In view of her own experience, would she consider having children without marriage? "It didn't bother me but you never know... It's simpler to be married first," she said.

Dining Out in Paris

The Finesse of an Indo-Pakistani Meal

By Jon Winroth

MARIS, June 16 (LHT). — Maharajah, a restaurant which opened six weeks ago, is a remarkable example of quality and taste in cooking, good wines, elegant surroundings and reasonable prices.

The Maharajah is Indo-Pakistani, and hardly anyone asking there can communicate to more than one member of a staff. One cook speaks Hindustani d Gujarati while the other two English and Swahili. The waiters speak French. Fortunately, the owner, Mrs. Tasmin unnamod-Karim, an Ismaili slem beauty who was born in uth Africa of Pakistani parents d whose husband Bourdilly was n in Madagascar, speaks Ensh, French and Gujarati. She not only finds time to in-pret among her staff and help nts with their ordering, on r side she takes care of two ll children, gives English les-ures at the Sorbonne and simultaneously preparing two storates.

Leisurely Despite all the owner's activity d the communication problems, Maharajah is an excellent ce to eat a leisurely and ously delicious meal. In the le of the subcontinent a meal ally begins with a mithai na, or sweet dish, which is o traditionally offered to a hor at a home.

One of these is sev, made with a type of vermicelli flavored with saffron, cardamom, milk and sugar. Another is gajar-ka-halva, made basically of grated carrots, almonds, milk and sugar.

But you could begin with one of the wonderful saba veena (dry dishes). Batata champ consists of a stuffing of minced and spiced meat with onions inside a party of spiced mashed potatoes that is breaded, dipped in beaten egg and deep-fried very rapidly.

The spices are in delicate harmony and counterpoint, with the sort of artistry for which French cooking is famous. This is equally true of the other opening dishes, such as farfallea outlets, made of chopped beef with saffron, curry powder, red and green chilis, the whole breaded and deep-fried. The same stuffing goes into samosas inside a flaky pastry shell that is also deep-fried.

Then there are of course the curries, with chicken, lamb, meat balls or shrimp, all with various preparations involving hot peppers or coconut milk or yogurt. The finest (and doubly expensive) curry dish is biryani, well worth the 15-minute wait it calls for. The curried meat in it is lamb, covered with fried onions and cooked with a curry sauce, saffron and lentils. Rice is added and the whole is baked. The rice is something special, too, long-grained and very tasty.

The Indo-Pakistani drink to go with it is raita, thinned and beaten yogurt with bits of cucumber

and hot pepper. It is both spice-hot and marvelously cooling. But there are (and this is really exceptional in exotic restaurants) some excellent wines, including a number of good Beaujolais growths—even a very little-known and merely pleasant rose—and a 1967 Château d'Arthus, a fine little Saint-Emilion.

Instead of bread, try chapatis, dry pancakes of wheat. There are mangoes and fresh beebees for dessert, among other dishes, but the pâtisserie Maharajah, consisting of four different and delightfully spiced pastries, is outstanding.

To finish it off, try sadi desi tea, which means plain Indian tea but which is nothing of the sort since it is aromatized with saffron, cardamom, cloves and cinnamon. With an addition of milk it becomes doudhwa desi tea.

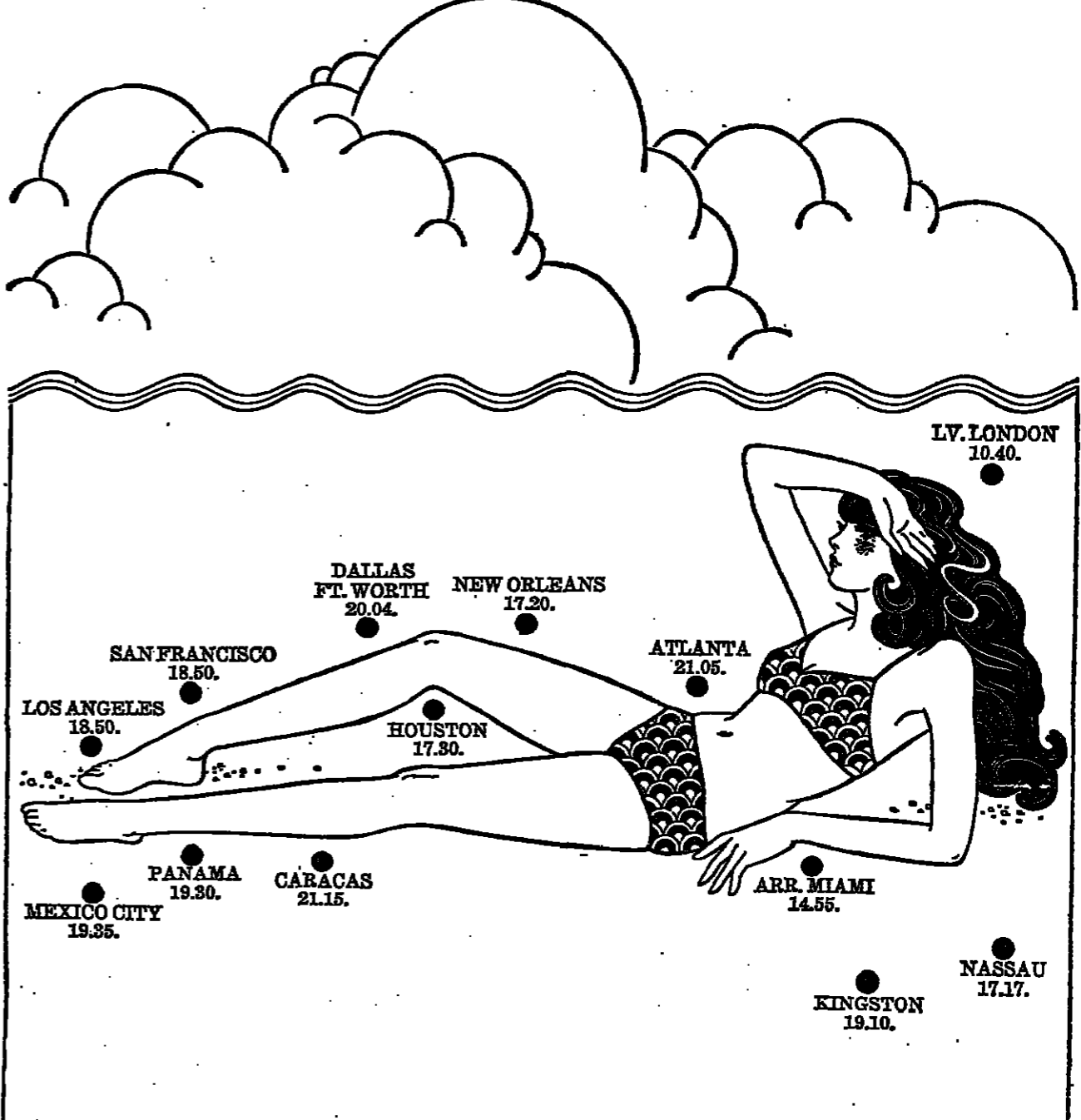
Maharajah, 77 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 5. Telephone: 633-26-07. Open until 2 a.m. About 35 francs (\$6.35), including wine and service.

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The Vietnam Documents

In an unprecedented example of censorship, the Attorney General of the United States has temporarily succeeded in preventing The New York Times from continuing to publish documentary and other material taken from a secret Pentagon study of the decisions affecting American participation in the Vietnam war.

Through a temporary restraining order issued by a federal district judge Tuesday, we are prevented from publishing, at least through the end of the week, any new chapters in this massive documentary history of American involvement in the war. But The Times will continue to fight to the fullest possible extent of the law what we believe to be an unconstitutional prior restraint imposed by the Attorney General.

What was the reason that impelled The Times to publish this material in the first place? The basic reason is, as was stated in our original reply to Mr. Mitchell, that we believe "that it is in the interest of the people of this country to be informed..." A fundamental responsibility of the press in this democracy is to publish information that helps the people of the United States to understand the processes of their own government, especially when those processes have been clouded over in a veil of public disimulation and even deception.

Obviously, The Times would not have made this decision if there had been any reason to believe that publication would have endangered the life of a single American soldier or in any way threatened the security of our country or the peace of the world.

The documents in question belong to history. They refer to the development of American interest and participation in Indochina from the post-World War II period up to mid-1968, which is now almost three years ago. Their publication could not conceivably damage American security interests, much less the lives of Americans or Indochineses. We therefore felt it incumbent to take on ourselves the responsibility for their publication, and in doing so raise once again the question of the government's propensity for over-classification and mis-classification of documents that by any reasonable scale of values have long since belonged in the public domain.

We publish the documents and related running account not to prove any debater's point about the origins and development of American participation in the war, not to place the finger of blame on any individuals, civilian or military, but to present to the American public a history—admittedly incomplete—of decision-making at the highest levels of government on one of the most vital issues that has ever affected "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor"—an issue on which the American people and their duly elected representatives in Congress have been largely cut off from the truth.

It is the effort to expose and elucidate that truth that is the very essence of freedom of the press.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Guerrilla Strike in the Red Sea

The attack on the Israeli-bound oil tanker entering the Red Sea had the marks of a typical Palestinian guerrilla action. It took place outside Israel's principal links beyond the Mideast. The target was unarmed and civilian. The guerrillas failed in their military aim of sinking the ship. They succeeded in their political aim of getting publicity. Finally, by and large the rest of the world took the raid as Israel's own peculiar trouble and not, as Mrs. Meir described it, as an "action against a civilian target proceeding along an international waterway" and therefore an appropriate concern for the maritime community as a whole. The State Department took several days to deplore the attack.

Whether an attitude of indulgence toward excesses by guerrillas encouraged them—Israelis so claim—is hard to prove. But if the hijacking record is any guide, Israel will take steps to protect its own ships and cargoes; the guerrillas will switch to easier prey. Ships of other nations and the world at large will then pay serious note. Meanwhile, Israel's chronic sense of abandonment can only harden its go-it-alone proclivities—proclivities which, it might be noted, work against those American officials who believe Israel would be well advised to submit a part of the security to the care of an international force. A test unit of such a force, Wash-

ington has thought, might move in alongside a reopened Suez Canal.

The canal, of course, remains closed. The momentum of Secretary Rogers's efforts to open it is flagging. Mrs. Meir has been stating Israel's bargaining position in terms more calculated to calm her domestic opposition than to appeal to Cairo. Mr. Sadat, evidently buoyed by his new political power and his new treaty and weapons from Moscow, is now insisting that "the Zionist invasion"—by which he means the existence of Israel—"will not end with the return of our occupied land. It is a new crusade that will continue throughout our generation and that of our children." He seems to have diverted at least temporarily from opening the canal to persuading Washington to close off arms shipments to Israel—a target of political opportunity created by Israel's pending requests for more planes and aid.

"Continued U.S. military and material support for Israel while it occupies our land," says Mr. Sadat, "is tantamount to U.S. participation in the occupation of our land and aggression against the sovereignty of our homeland." So long as he believes the United States may—by holding up arms—force Israeli withdrawal, he is unlikely to be much interested in clearing the canal. The guerrillas may get one day's headlines; the astute Mr. Sadat has much more in mind.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

'Credibility Gap' Revisited

The credibility gap—the famous conscience crisis which greatly hurt Presidents Johnson and Nixon—now threatens to grow a little larger. Can one believe Secretary Rogers when he does not hesitate to affirm that freedom of elections will be respected in Saigon, when it is known that Washington has done everything to crush all neutralist efforts in Vietnam? What credit can be given to affirmations of principle on peace in Laos when it appears that everything has been tried to prevent a reconciliation among Laotians? What does the "will to negotiate" at the Paris conference become when secret directives forbid, in fact, any compromise? In permitting Americans to ask these questions, among others, The New York Times has perhaps infringed on certain rules, but it will have certainly contributed to raising the prestige of the United States if, by its audacity, it pushes the citizens of the Union to demand that the Constitution be respected.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

The Vietnam war has regularly turned up incidents reflecting badly on the American involvement. But none has been as disturbing as the contents of the report commissioned by Robert McNamara when he was Secretary of Defense. The aim was to discover and put on record why and how the United States got itself stuck in the Asian quagmire. The three lengthy excerpts

in The New York Times are not the whole story. The scope of the report does not cover briefings between Presidents and their advisers, National Security Council proceedings, nor a full account of other informal pressures on decision-making. But what the reports do reveal will shake the faith of those who believed and hoped that the government of the United States was acting sincerely and in accordance with its announced motives. They will evoke "I told you so" reactions from all those who have always attributed American decisions on Indochina to dark motives.

The implications for the much-vaunted open society in the United States are the ones which will affect President Nixon's administration. Already a credibility gap yawns over such incidents as the abortive attempt to retrieve prisoners held in North Vietnam, predictions about the end of the Vietnam war, and the invasions of Cambodia and Laos. There appears to be an official refusal to admit failure. The alarming disparity between promise and performance depresses even those with faith in governmental processes. The McNamara papers show that super-powers take decisions much the same way the world over—with scant concern for the opinions or the feelings of those they represent. President Nixon's task will be to prove that his method of government is in any way different.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

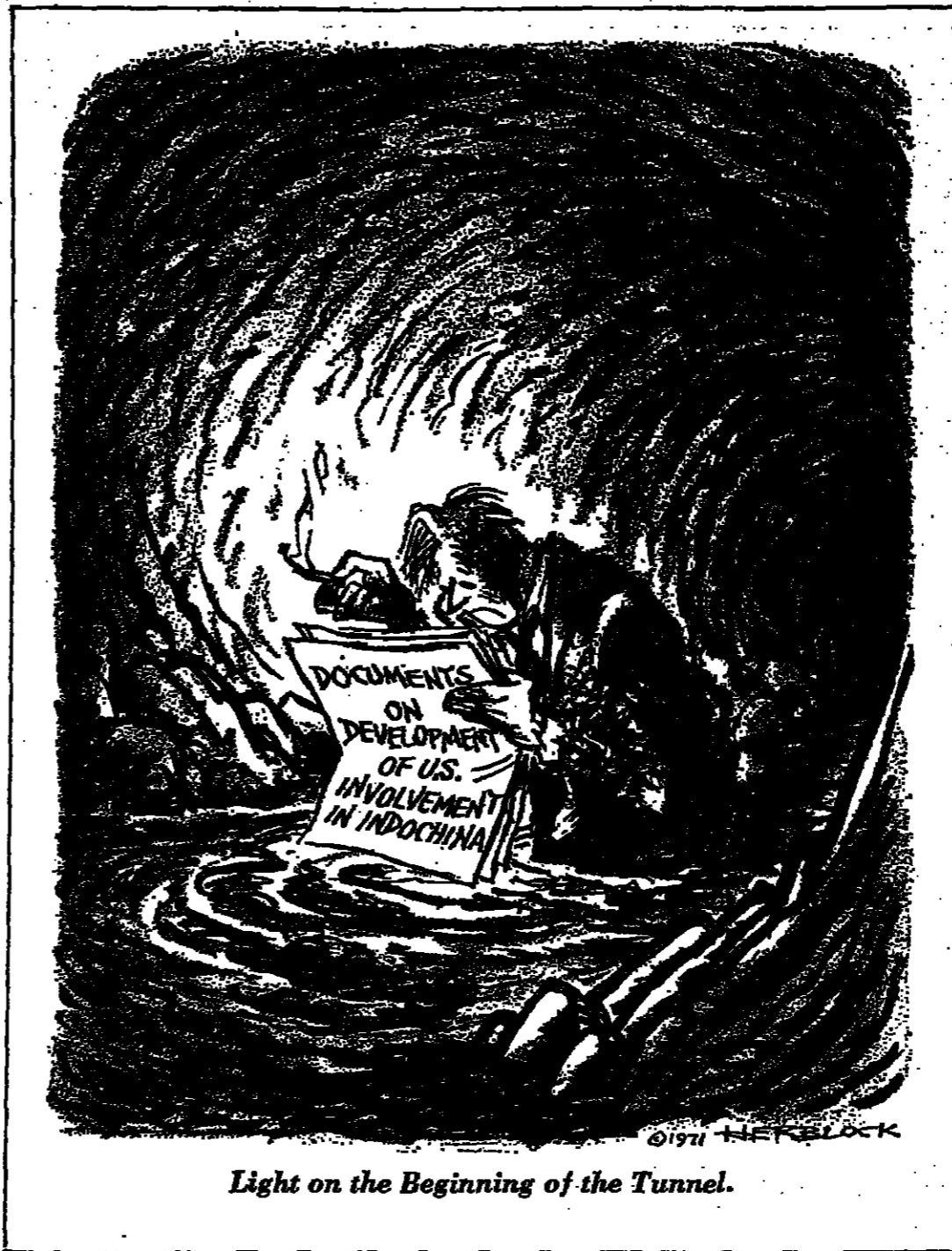
June 17, 1896

PARIS—There is no blinking the significance of the latest despatches sent by our Special Correspondent from Athens. The attitude they depict on the part of the people and government of Greece in regard to Crete affairs admits of only one inference: War, either open or concealed, must, barring the intervention of the powers, soon ensue between Turkey and the Peninsula. The crisis is real.

Fifty Years Ago

June 17, 1921

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Prohibition is not a joke and should not be so treated by cartoonists and writers, according to Mr. Roy Haynes, Prohibition Commissioner here. He made an appeal today to cartoonists and writers for the cinema, the stage and the newspapers and to all funny men to stop making a laugh out of Prohibition. He said "the violation of one law will lead to the violation of others."



Light on the Beginning of the Tunnel.

The Endless Tragedy

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—For the first time in the history of the republic, the Attorney General of the United States has tried to suppress documents he hasn't read about a war that hasn't been declared. This is one of the final ironies of this tragic Vietnam war, but it won't work for long.

The constitutional issue can be left to the courts. They need time. The issue is complicated. There is clearly a conflict between the government's desire to preserve the privacy of its internal communications, which everybody recognizes, and its attempt to extend this procedure to old historic documents, which analyze the blunders of the past. But in practical terms, the documents will not be suppressed. The New York Times will abide by the final decision of the courts, but too many copies of the McNamara papers are around, and too many fundamental issues are involved to suppose that this official record of the war can be censored for long.

It is easy to get lost in the legalities, ambiguities and politics of this controversy, but the central issue is what former Secretary of Defense McNamara had in mind when he ordered this analysis of the war in the first place.

A Key Figure

McNamara was a principal actor in the drama, deeply involved and even dominated in the struggle, but near the end he insisted on his own responsibility, that outside and objective minds should look at the record and try to find out what went wrong and why. This involved many people—around 30—all of whom have knowledge of critical parts of the Pentagon investigation, some of whom have some of the documents, and a few of whom have copies or access to copies of most of the whole.

McNamara is clearly not alone in feeling that the basic questions—how did we really get involved, how did we lose our way?—should be made clear in order to avoid similar mistakes in the future. And at least some of these men are not going to be silenced by temporary or even permanent court injunctions against publication of the facts.

The Attorney General, by seeking for the first time a court injunction before publication, has dramatized the issue. He has transformed an academic monograph, with a very limited audience of politicians, bureaucrats, journalists and scholars, into a world issue on the American war and the First Amendment of the American Constitution on the freedom of the press. And his efforts at suppression, while they may prevail for a short time, will almost certainly fail in the long run.

For the men who know most about these documents do not believe that publication involves national security or would cause, in the Attorney General's words, "irreparable injury to the defense interests of the United States."

Seen as Cover-Up

In fact, many of them in possession of the facts, and a few of them in possession of the documents, believe that the security argument is being used to cover up the blunders and deceptions of the past in Vietnam, and would gladly go to jail rather than submit to the suppression of their information.

Mitchell, consciously or not, has raised a fundamental question: What causes "irreparable damage" to the republic? Publication of documents that expose the weaknesses and deceptions of the government on issues of war and peace? Or the censorship of these documents in the name of "national security"?

This is the central issue. The Attorney General and the Secretary of Defense have a respectable argument: They have the right to private communication. The Secretary of State, William Rogers, also has a point: Other nations cannot do business with Washington if their communications are going to end up in the headlines of the American press. But beyond that, and even above it, there is the question of the integrity of the American executive in its dealings with the American people and their representatives in the Congress.

These documents are in the possession of the principals. President Johnson has a copy. Clark Clifford and Robert McNamara are reported to have copies. Other interested parties

have copies or access to parts of them, and all are writing their own versions of history. So the legal injunction, as it now stands, is only against making the main documents available to disinterested scholars, and the general public.

This is the main point about these documents, and why the documents themselves had to be published. For they demonstrate, beyond question, not reporters' opinions or speculations about presidential action but obvious and even calculated deception in the words of the officials themselves.

It will be interesting to see how the courts, and even the principal personalities, react to this tangled legal and philosophical question. But however they react, the objective of the McNamara inquiry is going to be achieved. The basic facts of the American involvement in Vietnam, many of them idealistic and many of them tragic, are going to be revealed, no matter what the Attorney General says, and in the end, we may be a little nearer to the truth.

Softening Hardly

By Joseph Kraft

man experts believe that the decision to ease Ulbricht out was made by the Russians at their 24th party congress in April. So Honecker comes to power very much beholden to Moscow.

That dependent relationship found abundant expression in the new party secretary's opening speech. References to the Soviet Union came in almost every sentence of the foreign-affairs part of the speech. Unlike Ulbricht, who often emphasized special conditions in East Germany, Honecker cited Russia as a "model" for East German development.

The pedestrian delivery of the speech was broken only once—when Honecker's voice picked up and his chin went out. He declared that the Russians had liberated Germany from Hitler. It was the tone of a man who had spent 12 years in Nazi concentration camps, and for whom liberation by the Red Army was no mere piece of rhetoric.

As a final bond with Russia there are the military and economic facts of life in East Germany. For security the regime depends far more on the 300,000 crack Russian troops than on the 100,000-man East German force. While enjoying a higher living standard than any other Communist country, including Russia, East Germany is short of energy and is thus dependent on coal and oil from other Communist countries. So while almost all other East European leaders are talking about a loosening of bonds, Honecker came out for deeper integration of East Germany in the Warsaw Pact and its economic counterpart.

The Security Route

The tightening of bonds with Russia is accompanied by backing away from West Germany. The key word in the Honecker regime is "separating," which means separation, or delimitation. Honecker himself rose to power through the security services, where he acquired a reputation

Letters

The Vietnam Archives

Yellow journalists will never die. First The Post's "editor" stolen FBI files, now The Times' own personal summary of state documents "obtained" from some cheap politician on the make and distorted out of context an historical meaning. My own recollection will linger forever on the weekend, camped back in Times and Post vying to bring Diem down. How can The Times editors review their files for the 60 days that preceded Diem's murder without recognizing their role as actors in our common tragedy? More than any other single event, Diem's death produced the quagmire and I have waited in vain for one word, one little admission of fallibility by The Times' editors who seem determined not to report news but to make it. Times and Post are swollen with pride. Times, Post and Der Spiegel are sisters under the skin.

THOMAS L. COLEMAN, Brussels.

Secretary of State Rogers's fear of damage to the allies' trust in the U.S. (NYT, June 16) is understandable, but his reasons seem wrong. Is secrecy between governments more important than honesty between governments and honest citizens? The Pentagon study of the Vietnam war implies that what Presidents of the U.S. say they are doing and will do has absolutely no relationship with what they actually do. In layman's terms that is calling the Presidents of the U.S. liars and cheaters. If these claims of dishonesty are proven, are they not much greater reason for damage to our allies' trust in the U.S. than how the proof of treachery was obtained by the people being governed?

ALAN JACKSON, Geneva.

The International Herald Tribune is an international paper published by Americans in France for an international audience. Quite obviously, you must wait for a decision in the suit brought against The New York Times before resuming the publication of the articles on the Vietnam archives. But should Judge Gurfel enjoin The New York Times not to resume the publication, it will be your duty, as an international paper, to substitute for your New York copy and provide to the entire world an account to which it is entitled.

GERGEE HURVIG, Professor of Political Studies, Paris, France.

Exurban Migration

Now that a broad and substantial part of the American public may be, at last, ready to grapple with the gross deficiencies which characterize many American cities, it is profoundly disappointing to find James Reston suggesting to his readers (May 10) that some of those problems can be overcome by exploiting more of the good land that lies beyond today's suburbs—land that says in waiting to provide the privacy and comfort so many of us desire but cannot find within the cities themselves. Like many writers who have touched on these subjects, Mr. Reston ducks the real problems by proposing further retreat into America's still abundant rural lands, a proposal which seeks to reduce

the almost infinitely complex task of building decent urban environments to the relative simplicity of a "problem in" program.

He says the weekend curbsites he finds moving into rural lands surrounding new cities of the Eastern Seaboard the U.S. are showing both the value and the land they are creating. But can this be so? If it is true for those who already taken up part-time full-time residence in these settings, does this phenomenon justify Reston's suggestion? "This place in the country" is a viable answer to the problem the modern family trying to find a decent life in the modern assumption behind the easy migration he describes is the assumption that has done much to create many of our important urban problems. The assumption goes like this: way to deal with an urban problem is to avoid it through generous application of transportation (usually the automobile) and land.

Having acquired several decades of experience with urban development based on this assumption we should now be able to realize some of its consequences should have learned that it inevitably brings noise and pollution in its wake, along with added drain on public resources. By the time a suburb is in full swing migration only enforces the decay of the inner city; it gradually spoils the countryside to which we are retreating. It also implies a flow of cash away from the seat of the problems we deplore, the city, a resulting diminution of both the public and private spending on improvements in the urban environment. The further separation of homes from jobs and so only increases the fragmentation of communities and thus exacerbates the separateness and cohesiveness which under the social and political in most American cities. In some migratory approach to no more than a shift of site away from those problems, a solution to them.

If we are ever to have decent cities in America, we will be free ourselves of this migratory escapist approach to the problems our cities engender. Instead, we must learn to focus our political energies on problems and forget those vacant expanses of land which lure us to the suburbs. The only, America's cities—despite the undeniable attractiveness of much of that land is largely irrelevant to the problem of making our cities livable.

WAYNE COW Weesp, Holland.

'Six Big Lies'

In his article, "Six Big Lies about the United States," Mr. Beilman seems to be pointing to social critics of U.S. by becoming irritated by their rhetoric. That "Six Big Lies" is on the road to fascism to becoming a police state seem quite reasonable to me who was in Chicago in 1968 was confirmed by many "underground" journalists of time. That "America is a land of genocide" would seem to be able to any reservation or Black Panther party. Very few people agree that the "bombing in America is a moral force." Mr. Beilman apparently forgets the best of the anti-war organization of the Black Panther offices. Were he black, attempting to join a trade union might believe that "America works in a moral force." His use of the "two-party system" implies there is some section in the situation which forbids alternative number. Indeed, at the labyrinth Wallace D. run to get his party on the ballot in the states. That "Six Big Lies" is on the way down, merely a toxin that if some lies are not solved, are indeed so. The success American business managers has always been predicated on the principle "If it can be better, it ought to be better."

JAMES M. BRUNNER Rotterdam.

Excessive Prices

According to a study sponsored by Ralph Nader June 7), excessive prices charged because the trust of anti-trust enforcement allowed two-thirds of the possibly competitive American economy to be converted to business collective ownership by 200 corporations. They eyes but do not see the of all trusts; the labor who, by means of strikes and by good spreads are blacked American enterprise into up or destroyed.

ROTTERDAM.

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مكاتبنا في القاهرة

Swiss Buy \$50 Million Of U.S. Gold

Purchases This Year Total \$125 Million
ZURICH, June 16 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss national bank disclosed today it had converted \$50 million into U.S. gold.

The purchase by itself, banking sources said, was too small to concern the United States. But the sources added that when recent purchases of U.S. gold by France, Belgium and Holland are considered as well, the pressure on U.S. gold stocks could eventually bring into question America's willingness to convert dollars into gold.

Switzerland alone has purchased \$126 million of U.S. gold so far this year.

U.S. official gold reserves currently total about \$10.83 billion—a postwar low.

U.S. Treasury officials recently on tour in Europe indicated that they are unconcerned by the European gold purchases. But in the past, some U.S. officials have mentioned a figure of \$10 billion as being the minimum level for U.S. gold stocks.

Swiss gold reserves now total the equivalent of \$9.712 billion. Its foreign currency reserves declined to the equivalent of \$692 million after the transaction.

Nixon Aide Says Floating Dollar Might Be Needed

WASHINGTON, June 16 (Reuters)—The newly proposed member of the Council of Economic Advisors, Ezra Solomon, said today he is not against a floating, self-adjusting peg for the dollar as a way to avoid future international monetary crises.

Mr. Solomon told a Senate Banking Committee confirmation hearing: "I am not against letting the dollar float—it is one way of finding parity. It may become necessary that in the future we take the initiative to let the dollar float."

He also said that he had no objection to wage-price guidelines, but "if they can be avoided they should be avoided."

However, he said, if there has been no dent in unemployment in a matter of months present policy should be rethought.

A CEA spokesman said the council does not endorse Mr. Solomon's statement on floating the dollar.

Germany Sells Dollars

FRANKFURT, June 16 (AP-DJ)—The Bundesbank sold an estimated \$200 million today at between 3.5053 and 3.5058 deutsche marks a dollar, foreign exchange dealers reported. Yesterday the bank reportedly sold slightly more than \$250 million at between 3.5058 DM and 3.5055.

Bank of Sark: Key Role in Swindle Scenarios

By Jonathan Kwitny
NEW YORK.—The key to the success of the swindles involving the Bank of Sark lies in the ease with which its "paper"—various financial documents such as certificates of deposit or letters of credit—passed through what appears to be a loosely organized but ruthlessly efficient network of international confidence men.

Generally, the ring specializes in one of four types of operations—bank swindles, phony insurance companies, advance-fee loan schemes and the sale of worthless or at least overvalued securities of asset-poor corporations.

Variations on these same four schemes continue to make money for some members of the con ring who participated in the Bank of Sark frauds.

The most amazingly simple schemes are the bank swindles. Bank of Sark paper, for example, was simply taken to a legitimate bank and cashed or used as collateral for a loan. The uninitiated may have trouble believing that a U.S. bank would fork over hundreds of thousands of dollars on the basis of a letter from a foreign concern that exists in name only—and it is true that many banks did refuse Bank of Sark paper, but some did not.

The FBI contends, for instance, that William Donald Shepherd used international cashier's drafts drawn on the bank of Sark to bilk three U.S. banks out of \$660,000. The FBI complaint currently is awaiting federal grand jury action.

Mr. Shepherd also is under federal indictment in the same court for swindling the Southern State Bank of South Houston out of about \$700,000 through a different scheme. He has pleaded innocent.

This is the second of two articles by Jonathan Kwitny of the Wall Street Journal on how the Bank of Sark helped to perpetrate some gigantic swindles.

Why would banks drop their guard so disconcertingly? Partly because international bank drafts and certificates of deposit have become almost as acceptable as dollar bills in the mushrooming foreign commerce of recent years. U.S. banks victimized with Bank of Sark paper usually made only a cursory check. They would find, of course, that there was indeed a place called Sark, and their telegrams to the bank would be answered with assurances on fancy letterhead that the customer's credit was of the best.

But when the suckered bank submitted the draft for collection, the draft was apt to come back weeks later wrapped in the same impressive letterhead bearing a puzzling message: "We enclose herewith your draft for \$100,000 (or whatever). Thank you for your continued cooperation."

The insurance schemes involve going to some place like Nassau or British Honduras, where almost anyone who can sign his name (or someone else's) can form an insurance company. The confidence men incorporate such a company and draw up a balance sheet fat with assets.

A Percentage in Advance
Once these phony assets receive a corporate identity as an insurance company, the con men sell policies, either directly or on an insurance basis. The con men who worked with the Bank of Sark would provide all doubters with letters of reference and they would pocket the premiums. When the first sizable claim

came in they would go some place else and start another insurance company.

In another type of swindle, the con men either set up a bogus loan brokerage agency or infiltrate a legitimate one, and then advertise that they have money to lend.

In the Bank of Sark's case, real estate developers and other entrepreneurs looking for money received loan commitments from a shell corporation posing as a \$100 million insurance company with an address in England, the West Indies or Central America—and, of course, substantial assets in the Bank of Sark. The businessmen paid, in advance, a certain percentage—usually \$25,000 to \$50,000 of the promised loan.

A fraudulent loan guarantee can seem perfectly normal until the businessman takes his letter of commitment to a bank and finds that he cannot get construction money because the insurance company and the Bank of Sark that stands behind it have no assets. By then, of course, he has already paid a hefty advance fee.

One such mortgage finance concern was Alabama Equity Corp., whose assets turned out to include an alleged \$600,000 worth of shares in the Allied for Capital Appreciation (APCA), an offshore mutual fund with unlocatable assets.

Among those who allegedly have used various parts of these scenarios are four men indicted in St. Louis—Philip M. Wilson, William E. Fox, Monte Schuff and Charles Earl Brown. They have pleaded innocent to the various charges and are awaiting trial.

Wendall Thompson and Michael Arthur Strauss, alias Michael Stevens, are facing trial in Birmingham, Ala.

SEC Seeks Suspension of IOS Broker Charged With Passing Back Commissions

By Eileen Shanahan
WASHINGTON, June 16 (NYT)—A Securities & Exchange Commission hearing examiner recommended yesterday that Arthur Lipper 3d and the brokerage firm that bears his name both be suspended from the securities business for a year.

The case against him and the Arthur Lipper Corp. arose out of their activities in the brokers handling transactions in U.S. securities for Investors Overseas Services and its related organizations.

The hearing examiner found that Mr. Lipper had breached his fiduciary responsibilities in making and carrying out an agreement with Edward Covert, former executive vice-president of IOS, to pass back to an IOS subsidiary half the sales commissions he was paid for executing over-the-counter stock transactions for some of the IOS mutual funds.

Lipper to Appeal
In New York, Mr. Lipper denied that there had been any violations of law and said the decision would be appealed to the SEC.

The commissions that were passed back to IOS, rather than being used to benefit the shareholders in the mutual funds, went to Investors Planning Corp. from mid-1967 through mid-1968 and totaled \$1.45 million, according to the hearing examiner.

Mr. Covert directed that they be channeled to IPC, the examiner said, because IOS was going to have to sell IPC to an unaffiliated buyer, in accordance with an agreement it had made with the SEC to terminate its U.S. operations.

The money was channeled to IPC, the examiner said, "to improve the profitability of IPC's operations in order to present a potential buyer of IPC with a picture of a sound business."

'Intent on Personal Gain'
He said that Mr. Lipper, in agreeing to the arrangement, had showed himself to be "a man intent on personal gain and willing to take the risk that the scheme by which he could reach his goal would not be found illegal."

IOS Is Sued
NEW YORK, June 16 (WP)—A leader in the late-blooming effort to prevent Robert L. Vesco from assuming full control of IOS filed suit yesterday charging Mr. Vesco with "deliberate looting" of the mutual fund complex.

Morton I. Schowitz, a former IOS officer, said that Mr. Vesco has not fulfilled the promises he made to IOS, the company to lend it up to \$15 million and to bring in new management. The net effect of the "Vesco-ICC manipulation" "has been to exact over \$4 million from IOS," Mr. Schowitz charged.

N.Y. Prices Edge Up As Caution Continues

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, June 16 (NYT)—New York Stock Exchange prices held today to their narrow trading range of the last several weeks as caution continued over higher interest rates and the Federal Reserve's efforts to slow the expansion in money supply.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, posting its first gain of the week, rose 1.39 to 908.59.

Volume edged up to 11.3 million shares from the previous 10.55 million.

Burlington Industries, the largest and most diversified company in the textile industry, ranked easily as the most active issue, thanks to a single block trade for 762,700 shares at 27—the year's lowest price for this stock. With turnover totaling 836,800 shares, Burlington finished at 37 5/8 with a loss of 7/8.

Several textile producers have sagged recently to 1971 lows, reflecting both the sluggish pace of the industry and the competition of Japanese imports.

J. P. Stevens, another textile giant, rose 1/8 to 26 after selling earlier this week at a low. Directors are scheduled to take dividend action today and there has been some conjecture of a possible reduction.

Johnson & Johnson climbed 1 1/8 to 96 1/4 after selling at a new record price of 96 3/4. It has registered a high every day this week and its three-day cumulative gain is 7 1/4 points.

Mobile-home issues moved higher. Phillips Industries, the best gainer on the active roster, rose 3/8 to 17 5/8. Phillips, a leading supplier of components to makers of mobile homes and recreation vehicles, sold at its highest price of the year as did Redman Industries.

Redman climbed 1 3/4 to 44 5/8. The company, a major producer of mobile homes, said on Monday that its directors have voted in favor of a 2-for-1 stock split.

Kerux climbed 2 1/8 to 114 5/8 in brisk trading. Among the other glimmers, Avon Products gained 3 1/2 and ARA Services moved up 4 1/4. Natomas gained 1 3/4.

IBM rose to 323 1/2. However, Bache & Co. has commented that it "would avoid the stock despite recent weakness." Bache rose 3/8 to 17 5/8. Phillips, a leading supplier of components to makers of mobile homes and recreation vehicles, sold at its highest price of the year as did Redman Industries.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices finished slightly lower in moderate trading with the index off 0.01.

ATT Profits Up 4 Percent

NEW YORK, June 16 (Reuters)—Second-quarter profits rose 4.3 percent from the year-ago period, American Telephone & Telegraph reported today. Revenues rose 8 percent.

For the twelve months ended May 31, net income was up 1.5 percent while revenue rose 7.3 percent.

Year to May 31 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 17,526 16,251
Profits (millions) 2,218 2,163
Per Share 4.04 3.98

Year to May 31 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 4,581.4 4,243.2
Profits (millions) 590.71 568.73
Per Share 1.08 1.08

"Admittedly, these growth rates fall short of the peaks achieved in some recent years," chairman H.I. Romney said. "But there are encouraging indications that our business is returning to long-term growth trends."

He added that the giant utility has "made—and continues to make—steady progress in curbing expenses and in pricing our services."

Kelsey-Hayes
Third Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 102.8 95.2
Profits (millions) 2.66 1.5
Per Share 0.91 0.51

Norfolk
Revenue (millions) 102.8 95.2
Profits (millions) 2.66 1.5
Per Share 0.91 0.51

Ohio Edison
Year 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 291.5 273.2
Profits (millions) 46.21 49.12
Per Share 1.80 1.91

Supermarkets General
First Quarter 1971 1970
Revenue (millions) 225.65 187.81
Profits (millions) 1.73 1.0
Per Share 0.43 0.25

Millions of Dollars May Have Been Lost

U.S. Probes Citibank Role in Hedge Funds

By David McClintock

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP-DJ)—Two investment funds in which some leading financiers and First National City Bank of New York together may have lost several million dollars are being investigated by the Justice Department and the Securities & Exchange Commission.

The funds are a New York-based private partnership called Takara Partners Ltd. and Armstrong Investors SA, with headquarters in Nassau, the Bahamas. Armstrong's officers include most of the top management of Citibank's Bahamian subsidiary.

The funds' portfolios were under common management and sources believe their histories are parallel in several important respects.

Combined Assets Estimated
Both are hedge funds, capital pools that theoretically are invested partly in short positions as a hedge against a decline in stock prices. Combined assets of the two are believed to have dropped to well below \$300,000 from more than \$2 million in the last year and a half.

Twenty-five partners—including G. Keith Funston, former president of the New York Stock Exchange; J. Richardson Dilworth, chairman of Rockefeller Center Inc. and John L. Burns, president of RCA Corp.—each invested \$100,000 or more in Takara when it was created in July 1969 with about \$2.8 million.

Factory Profits Up 0.2% in U.S. After 9-Year Low

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP-DJ)—U.S. factory profit margins widened slightly in the first quarter from the nine-year-low of late 1970, the government reported yesterday.

Manufacturers' after-tax profits in the March quarter rose 0.2 percent to 3.9 percent from the December quarter, which had been the lowest since the 3.5 percent of early 1961.

The latest average, however, remained below the 4 percent of the like 1970 quarter, and much of the improvement may have reflected General Motors Corp.'s recovery from the long 1970 strike.

The annual rate of profit on stockholder equity increased to 8.9 percent in the first quarter from 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter, but remained below the 9.2 percent of a year earlier.

U.S. Incomes Rise Sharply

WASHINGTON, June 16 (UPI)—The government today reported a sharp increase in the personal income of all Americans and another advance in home building during May.

A Nixon administration economist labeled the reports as further evidence of economic recovery.

Personal income last month reached a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$87.4 billion, up \$5 billion from April, the Commerce Department said.

The agency also said private housing starts in May were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1.93 million, up from April's 1.89 million and the third consecutive month in which the figure has hovered close to the administration's goal for the year of 2 million new homes.

Harold C. Passer, Assistant Commerce Secretary for Economic Affairs, said the reports "reflect effects of the economic expansion."

The increase in personal income was half again as large as the advance in April, and equaled the average monthly increase recorded so far this year.

Wages and salaries totaled an annual rate of \$87.2 billion in May, up \$4.3 billion from April. Manufacturing payrolls increased at an annual rate of \$1.5 billion, the largest monthly gain since December when wages were swollen by the return to work following the ten-week General Motors strike.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Kansai Electric Construction Plans

Kansai Electric Power Co. of Japan estimates construction outlays in the five years ending March 1976 at the equivalent of \$3.81 billion. The information was filed with the U.S. Securities & Exchange Commission in connection with its registration of two million shares of common stock. The shares are part of a 71,875,000-share offering to shareholders in Japan and elsewhere. It is proposed that the two million shares be offered for subscription by common stockholders, at a rate of one new share for each four shares held as of June 21.

Swiss Revaluation Cost Estimated

Swiss Bank Corp. estimates that Swiss commercial banks lost more than 100 million Swiss francs on their foreign assets as a result of the 7 percent revaluation of the franc last month.

Poseidon Sets Plan on Nickel

Poseidon Ltd. and The West Australian state government have agreed on a program to bring the Mount Windarra nickel deposits into production by September 1972. Poseidon, which is to get mineral leases totaling 10,000 acres, plans to spend \$36 million (Australian) on the Windarra project. An initial production target of 700,000 tons of ore annually is planned. This is expected to rise to 1.2 million tons annually in the first five years.

GE Sells Some Honeywell Shares

General Electric Co. sold 375,000 common shares of Honeywell Inc. for more than \$40 million on June 4. The shares were part of the block of 1.5 million that GE received last October as part of the price for selling its principal computer manufacturing operations to a Honeywell subsidiary. Further disposal of Honeywell stock by GE is not imminent, a spokesman said. Honeywell is to pay off in advance \$110 million in notes also issued for the computer operations by giving GE 1,025,432 more common shares.

ITT Sues GTE for \$6 Million

International Telephone & Telegraph has filed a treble damage suit for a total of \$6 million, against General Telephone & Electronics, and its subsidiaries, charging the companies violated anti-trust laws. The suit says that in 1967 ITT was given a GTE order for telephone equipment which was then canceled and given to a subsidiary of GTE.

EEC Entry Vetoed

TORQUAY, England, June 16 (AP)—Leaders of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the U.K.'s second-largest union, voted today to oppose entry into the Common Market.

Patman Doubts Passage of Bill Aiding Lockheed

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP-DJ)—Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, said today that "I don't know specifically right now, but I don't believe it looks too good" for the legislation that would provide Lockheed Aircraft with a \$250 million government loan guarantee.

He said the committee members "generally expressed themselves against helping out just one or two companies but they are going to give full consideration to any bill that comes up."

Rep. Patman said his committee will wait "a reasonable time" for the Senate to pass judgment on the Lockheed loan guarantee, but if they have not progressed by mid-July "we will just have to take it up."

Meanwhile, the House, on a 183-to-41 vote, rejected today a proposal to stop continued funding of Lockheed's C-5A jumbo jet transport.

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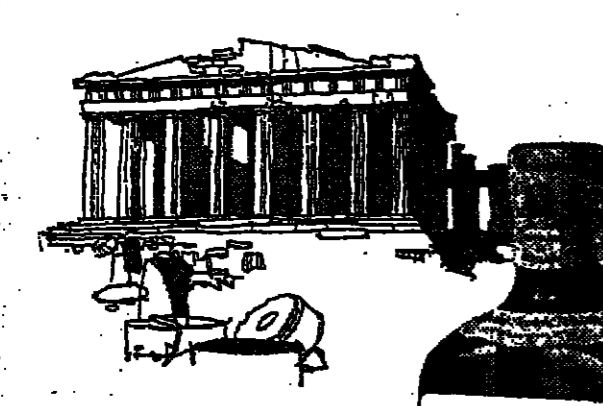
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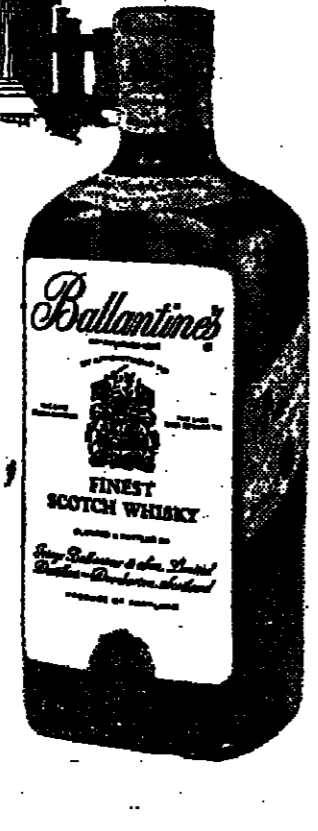
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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for High, Low, Div., and various stock symbols and prices.

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Table of international bonds and foreign stock indexes, including columns for Bond Index, Foreign Stock Index, and various market data.

European Markets (Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Table of European market closing prices, including sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Dusseldorf, and Zurich.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Main table containing New York Stock Exchange trading data, including various stock listings, prices, and market indicators.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices listing various goods like wheat, corn, and oil with their respective prices and market trends.

Market Summary

Market Summary table providing a snapshot of market activity, including stock indices, volume, and price movements.

Stocks and Bonds

Table of Stocks and Bonds listing individual securities, their prices, and market performance.

Advertisement for COMPAGNIE PECHINEY, detailing the company's financial performance, strategic decisions, and future outlook.

Advertisement for BANK WIDENMANN & CO. AG, highlighting its services in international trade, gold markets, and Eurodollars.

Advertisement for IASM (Institute for Assistance in the Development of Southern Italy), promoting its role in economic development and infrastructure.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Table of American stock exchange trading with columns for High, Low, and Last prices for various stocks.

Table of Toronto stock trading with columns for High, Low, and Last prices for various stocks.

Table of Montreal stock trading with columns for High, Low, and Last prices for various stocks.

Table of International Funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other details.

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other details.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

Table with multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and exchange information. Includes sub-sections like 'Continued from preceding page', 'M', 'N', 'O', 'P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T', 'U', 'V', 'W', 'X', 'Y', 'Z'.

TD \$30,000,000 (Canadian) The Toronto-Dominion Bank 7%-% Debentures due July 1, 1991 Interest at 7% to July 1, 1976, and 8% thereafter

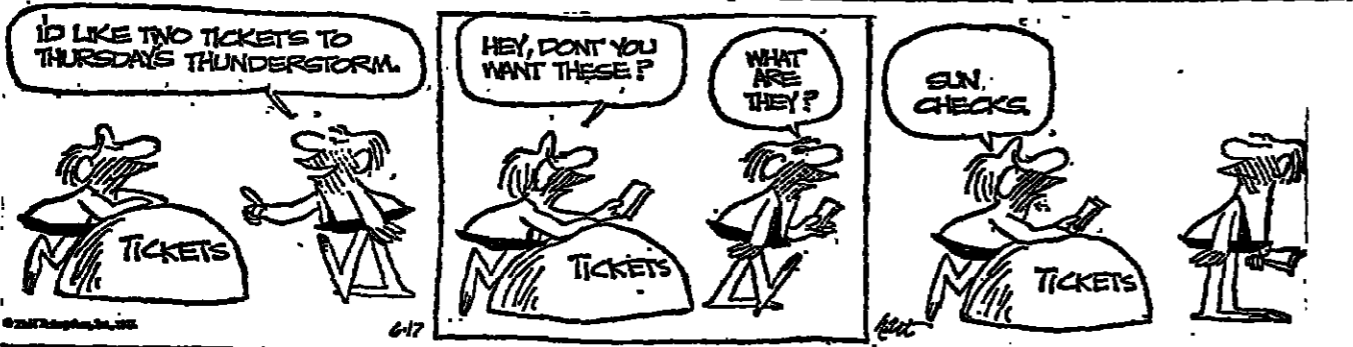
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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two of New York's leading bridge citizens, Sam and Tubby Stayman, once crossed the Atlantic on an Italian ship with a bridge-playing captain...

It was then an easy matter to cash the club ten, enter the closed hand with a spade ruff, and discard a heart from dummy on the club jack.

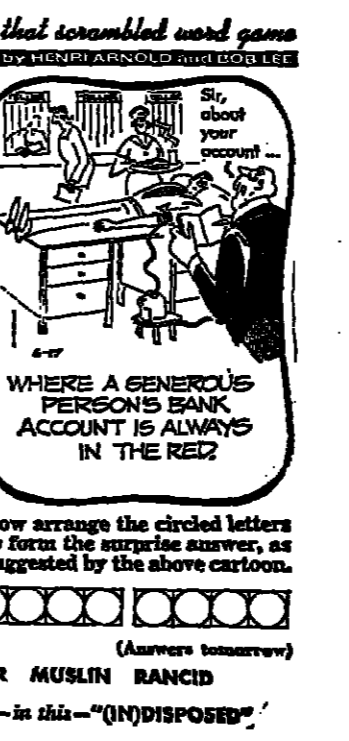
Bridge score table with columns for NORTH, WEST, EAST, SOUTH (D) and various card counts.

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JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



BOOKS

ROBERT, EARL OF ESSEX By Robert Lacey. Atheneum. 338 pp. \$3.95. Reviewed by Thomas Lask

If any romance, any gallantry still clings to the pathetic and turbulent relationship between Queen Elizabeth I and the Earl of Essex, Robert Lacey's book will stymie it off.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Both off Lefties as A's Win

Epstein Belts 2 Against Nats

OAKLAND, June 16 (WP)—Mike Epstein, often benched against left-handers when he played for Washington, hit two consecutive home runs against Seneca's left-hander last night.

The big first baseman, part of the deal which brought reported \$300,000 to Senator owner Robert Short, also singled, and had three runs batted in as the Oakland Athletics routed Washington, 5-2.

Bert Campaneris hit a three-run homer off loser Jerry Jansky, which helped unbeset Chuck Dobson coast to his fifth victory. Epstein drove in the game's first run with his single in the first inning and hit his first homer of the night in the fifth, off reliever Jim Sheltenback, after the A's battered Jansky for four runs in the previous inning.

Bryant Halts Giant Fall

NEW YORK, June 16 (NYT)—The San Francisco Giants fought two unheralded heroes last night at a time when they needed them most.

Ron Bryant eased a pitching problem for manager Charlie Fox with the first complete last night by a Giant pitcher since June 1, and Alan Gallagher ended an 0-for-27 batting slump with a two-run single.

The two feasts led the sputtering Giant machine to a 6-0 victory over the Phillies at Philadelphia. The triumph was only the fourth in 14 games since June 1 for San Francisco.

losing streak as Reggie Cleveland hurled a three-hitter to defeat Cincinnati, 6-1. Cleveland, in raising his won-lost record to 6-5, faced only 31 batters.

Larry Stahl's pinch double with one out in the ninth drove in the tie-breaking run and led San Diego past Montreal, 3-1. The Padres had taken a 1-0 lead in the first on Clarence Gaston's homer.

Al Downing pitched a five-inning and Mearry Wilds singled home a pair of runs in the fifth inning to spark Los Angeles to a 2-0 triumph over the New York Mets for its fifth successive victory.

Reds' Gullett 4-Hits Cardinals

ST. LOUIS, June 16 (AP)—Lee May drove in the only run with a single in the first inning as the Cincinnati Reds edged the St. Louis Cardinals, 1-0, today behind Don Gullett's four-hit pitching.

May, facing Cardinal right-hander Al Santorini, singled after Peter Rose led off the game with an infield hit and moved to second on Hal McRae's grounder.

Braves 6, Cubs 5 Hank Aaron doubled across two runs and singled home a third and Atlanta exploited pitcher

Canonero II Reportedly Not Yet Sold

NEW YORK, June 16.—Canonero II, reportedly to have been sold earlier this week, is now reported not to have been sold.

There are now doubts about the physical condition of the Kentucky Derby and Preakness stakes winner, it was reported at Belmont Park.

Dr. Robert Gerard, a veterinarian hired by a syndicate headed by King Ranch of Texas, said he was not satisfied with the 3-year-old colt's condition and was calling in another veterinarian for his opinion. King Ranch reportedly had purchased the colt for \$1.8-million.

Nicklaus Seeks Perfect Open

ARDMORE, Pa., June 16 (UPI)—Jack Nicklaus may be proof that practice makes for near-perfection, but he can't convince Gary Player.

Nicklaus, who practices with a passion when he sets his sights on a major golf championship, has been preparing since last Wednesday for the U.S. Open which begins tomorrow.

He says he was "just truly amazed" that one of the other 149 qualifiers joined him last week at the Merion Golf Club.

Player, however, thinks the extra practice time means nothing.

"Some of the best golf is shot by players on courses they've never even seen," he said. "You can come here for three weeks and practice and if you're not playing well, it doesn't matter. I think it's the most overrated thing to spend weeks practicing for a tournament."

Obviously, both Nicklaus and Player have been successful in their different approaches to preparing for big tournaments. Both are among the favorites in the Open field.

Nicklaus, the top money-winner on the Professional Golfers Association tour this year, says he is "just starting to learn" Merion after four practice rounds.

"I couldn't have been more amazed that nobody else was here last week. I don't understand it," Nicklaus said.

"This is not the type of golf course you can just go in and play one round on and win. You have to learn the greens and how the wind goes and learn the places to play and the places not to play."

Every golf course has got a

Practices for Week

bunch of little idiosyncrasies, and particularly an older style golf course like this one. When you're playing one of these courses, it's a different game."

Player said he used to prepare like Nicklaus does but now agrees with Lee Trevino's theory that tournament competition is the best practice.

"Look at all the great scores every week in tournaments, when

some players just come to the course the day before the tournament starts," Player said.

"If Jack figures he needs a whole week to get ready, then that's what he should do. The year I won the Open (1969) I did this, but I've since changed my whole opinion about practicing for a championship. The big thing is how you're playing at the moment."

Pacing Doesn't Make Racing For Trotting Driver Gougeon

By Michael Brandt

PARIS, June 16 (UPI)—Easy doesn't do it for Jean-René Gougeon. France's top trainer-driver for trotters says the other gallop for standardbreds, pacing, leaves him cold because it's not enough of a challenge.

Gougeon has the seat behind the greatest money-earner in trotting history, millionaire Yves de Mal, in tomorrow's Championnat Européen at Vincennes race course. He returned last month from a nine-race competition for the world harness driving championship in the United States and Canada, where he drove both pacers and trotters.

"There are no pacing races in Europe."

"I don't get much pleasure from driving a pacer," said Gougeon today, "because it is too easy. He was not bragging about his exploits in the world competition, for he finished eighth and last. He was giving an honest appraisal for his reputation is secure."

Gougeon is not a profit-maker with honor only in his own country, for he has won most of the big trotting races in the world, including a fantastic victory in the 1969 Roosevelt International at Westbury, N.Y., when Yve de Mal beat the great U.S. champion Nevele Pride. Gougeon is respected for his consummate skill, cunning and courage, so when he takes the post position, draw the horses and paces for his poor showing, it does not sound like an alibi.

"The races there are very different," he said, referring to the half, three-quarters and five-eighths mile banked tracks where U.S. drivers race Indian file for much of the race rather than lose ground on the "rim."

"I tried to race like the Americans, but it didn't work for me," said Gougeon. "But [Austrian Adolph] Uebles, who didn't change his style and drove like a European, won."

Even the wily Gougeon learned a lesson—not to trade his bouillabaisse for hot dogs and apple pie—while Uebles, from near Vienna, gave the field the

Dispute Starts In Track AAU Doesn't Allow Record

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 16 (UPI)—The United States Track and Field Federation, through president E. Wayne Cooley, declared war yesterday on the Amateur Athletic Union.

The USTFF, completing its annual meetings here, fired off letters to Sens. J. W. Fulbright and John L. McClellan and Rep. William V. Alexander, all of Arkansas, to protest the AAU's non-recognition of the world record set by Thomas Hill—13.3 seconds—of Arkansas State in the 120-yard high hurdles at the USTFF meet June 13, 1970.

Cooley also charged the AAU and its president, Jack Kelley, with threatening athletes who competed in the USTFF championships at Wichita, Kan., last weekend and withdrew membership from the USTFF for the U.S. Olympic Committee.

"The AAU has openly invited war between the two organizations," Cooley charged, "by threatening the eligibility of athletes if they participated in our championships in Wichita. We recognize this as an open declaration of war between the two organizations."

The USTFF is a branch of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which long has been at odds with the AAU.

"Kelly stated publicly on May 17 that the war between the two organizations was cooling," Cooley said. "This was four days after one of his lieutenants (AAU assistant executive director Ollin Cassell) was writing a letter threatening the athletes."

The letter by the USTFF to the three Arkansas congressmen read in part:

"In its race to maintain monopoly power over American track and field, the AAU is discriminating against a skilled black athlete and by this act and others it has shattered the peace which has prevailed in American track and field for three years."

Emerson Tops 2 in London; Gonzales Out

LONDON, June 16 (UPI)—Australian Roy Emerson, the player who Arthur Ashe once called "the fittest man in tennis," today drubbed two Wimbledon seeds en route to the quarter-finals of the London grass courts championships.

The Aussie, 34, bounced South African Cliff Drysdale, 6-2, 6-2, in the second round and then came back to overcome Cliff Richey of San Jose, Calif., 3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

Drysdale is seeded eighth and Richey sixth for the men's singles on the June 21-July 3 All-England championships. Emerson is not seeded.

The United States got three men through to the last eight with Marty Riessen, Evanston, Ill., Stan Smith, Pasadena, Calif., and Tom Gorman, Seattle, joining Emerson and his fellow Aussie Rod Laver and John Newcombe.

Riessen eliminated 42-year-old Pancho Gonzales of Los Angeles, 6-2, 6-2, in the third round. The veteran had reached that stage earlier in the day by ousting New Zealander Brian Patten.

Aussie Frank Sedgman, also 43, lost his second-round match to Chris Mettram, 16, by 6-4, 6-4, and 6-4. Sedgman had beaten Mettram's father, a tennis coach, here 19 years ago. Aussie Ross Case later ousted Mettram.

Rosewall loses EASTBOURNE, England, June 16 (Reuters)—Ken Rosewall's Wimbledon preparations suffered a setback here today when the Australian was tumbled out of the Rothman's South of England Open championships by France's Georges Goven.

Rosewall, the defending champion and No. 1 seed, was beaten, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4 and now goes to Wimbledon next week, where he is seeded third, having played only four matches in six weeks.

Cards Trade Torrez MONTREAL, June 16 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals traded Mike Torrez to the Montreal Expos last night for Bob Reynolds in a swap of right-handed pitchers.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE Eastern Division

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New York, Chicago, Montreal, Philadelphia.

Western Division

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes San Francisco, Los Angeles, Houston, Atlanta, Cincinnati, San Diego.

Today's Results

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Chicago, St. Louis, San Diego, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, New York, Atlanta, Philadelphia.

Wednesday

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes Pittsburgh, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Houston, San Diego.

Thursday

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Houston, San Diego.

Friday

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Houston, San Diego.

Saturday

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Houston, San Diego.

Sunday

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Houston, San Diego.

Monday

Table with columns: Team, W, L, Pct., GB. Includes St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Houston, San Diego.

Tuesday

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Friday

Wednesday

hander Al Santorini, singled after Peter Rose led off the game with an infield hit and moved to second on Hal McRae's grounder.

Braves 6, Cubs 5 Hank Aaron doubled across two runs and singled home a third and Atlanta exploited pitcher

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE Atlanta 6, St. Louis 1; Chicago 5, Cincinnati 3; Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 1; San Francisco 6, Los Angeles 2; Houston 3, New York 1; San Diego 3, Montreal 1; Milwaukee 3, Baltimore 1.

American League Boston 4, Detroit 1; New York 2, Philadelphia 1; Oakland 3, Washington 1; Chicago 6, Cincinnati 3; Milwaukee 3, Baltimore 1.

Other Results Cincinnati 1, St. Louis 0; New York 2, Los Angeles 1; Atlanta 3, Philadelphia 1; San Diego 2, Montreal 1; Pittsburgh 1, Cincinnati 1.

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Art Buchwald

The Facts of Life

WASHINGTON—This is the time of the year when fathers talk with their sons.



Buchwald

"Son, now that you have graduated, your mother feels I would not be fulfilling my duties as a father if I did not explain certain facts about life to you."

"Can we proceed? These queer-looking leather things are called shoes. Do you have any idea what they're used for?"

"You put them on your feet to protect them from sharp objects."

Capote: Sage Of Sagaponack

By Alden Whitman

SAGAPONACK, N.Y. (NYT).—Just as Capistrano is unthinkable without its swallows, so is this well-monitored village on the Atlantic dunes impossible to imagine without Truman Capote's presence.

Not only is the 47-year-old author Sagaponack's most illustrious literary citizen, but he also is its most ardent booster.



Truman Capote, hats and typewriter.

one junk shop to another in search of things for his houses. Each house is a further extension of himself, and the Sagaponack studio is one of his triumphs.

of bygone times. "I only drink the drinks of the 1920s," he said, "dry Manhattan."

PEOPLE: Notes From the Far Side

Tom Bell, of Paris, motoring through the Southern U.S., suffered only a damaged psyche, we are delighted to report.

Neatest Tricks of the Week from the pristine pages of our own beloved Trib:

A candidate for either Guinness or NASA, notes David Koenig, of Vevey, Switzerland, is St. John's pole-vaulter Jimmy Waters.

As amateur iconoclasts, we welcome the news from Norman Schweitzer, of London, that "A sandwich man, which has recently appeared in the streets of London, is the Old Brompton Road Cemetery."

"As a Canadian," writes S. Dion, of Frankfurt, "I take offense to your article concerning the Royal Family's visit to British Columbia. Your sarcastic implication that B.C. is an 'outpost' is unfounded and lacking in wit."

Indeed we do, S., and we can only express our regrets, particularly to the young, well-developed and prosperous Princess Anne who had the bad grace to pick up some obviously-imported

bug in your fresh, clean climate. However, as Mrs. Leon Clark, of Rotterdam, puts it, "Please be a bit more objective; surely the princess did not fall victim to a common cold?"

For our part, we shall not have the bad grace to quote a Reuters dispatch of June 10 ("Prince Philip has been criticized because he remarked publicly during last month's royal tour of British Columbia about the odor emitted by the British Columbia Forest Products Co pulp mill on Vancouver Island.")

Old Times Corner: "Re to Great Cow-Flop Controversy writes Ed Tinsley, of Rotterdam, 'perhaps singer Tom Jelfrey, your contributing editor, is in charge of 75 rpm, can tell you from his Golden Oldie comb the immortal phrase: "Wag where you're steppin', son, the ain't your base."'

From Joe Alex Morris Jr., of Bonn, the headline-of-the-week over a poignant article by G. League John Dear, Los Angeles Times religious writer: "Evangelist by New Inquiry in Jesus." And from Richard Davidson, of Nassau, Bahamas: "Televiz ad in the Trib that justifies the concern of the aforementioned evangelist: 'As are a commercial society, Swiss are able to offer the following services: Agency, etc. administrative services, Reception, Card-index keeping and so on. At disposal: Reception, Luncheon direction-office, Lecture and seminars-rooms and so on. Amen."

Spoonerisms (cont.): "To are, of course, familiar with those two complementary classes of English literature," writes John Sabini, of Dhanraj, Saudi Arabia: "William Shakespeare 'The Virgin of Menace' and Charles Dickens 'The Sale of Two . . . Oh, forget it!'"

Spencerisms (cont.): "To are, of course, familiar with those two complementary classes of English literature," writes John Sabini, of Dhanraj, Saudi Arabia: "William Shakespeare 'The Virgin of Menace' and Charles Dickens 'The Sale of Two . . . Oh, forget it!'"

Musical Closing

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The Broadway musical "Man of La Mancha" is closing June 26 after 238 performances.

Shoes, son, shoes

Believe me, you'll be used to them. After awhile you might even get to like them and keep them polished."

What are socks?

"You wear them under the shoes so the leather won't rub your feet."

What are socks?

"You wear them under the shoes so the leather won't rub your feet."

What are socks?

"You wear them under the shoes so the leather won't rub your feet."

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